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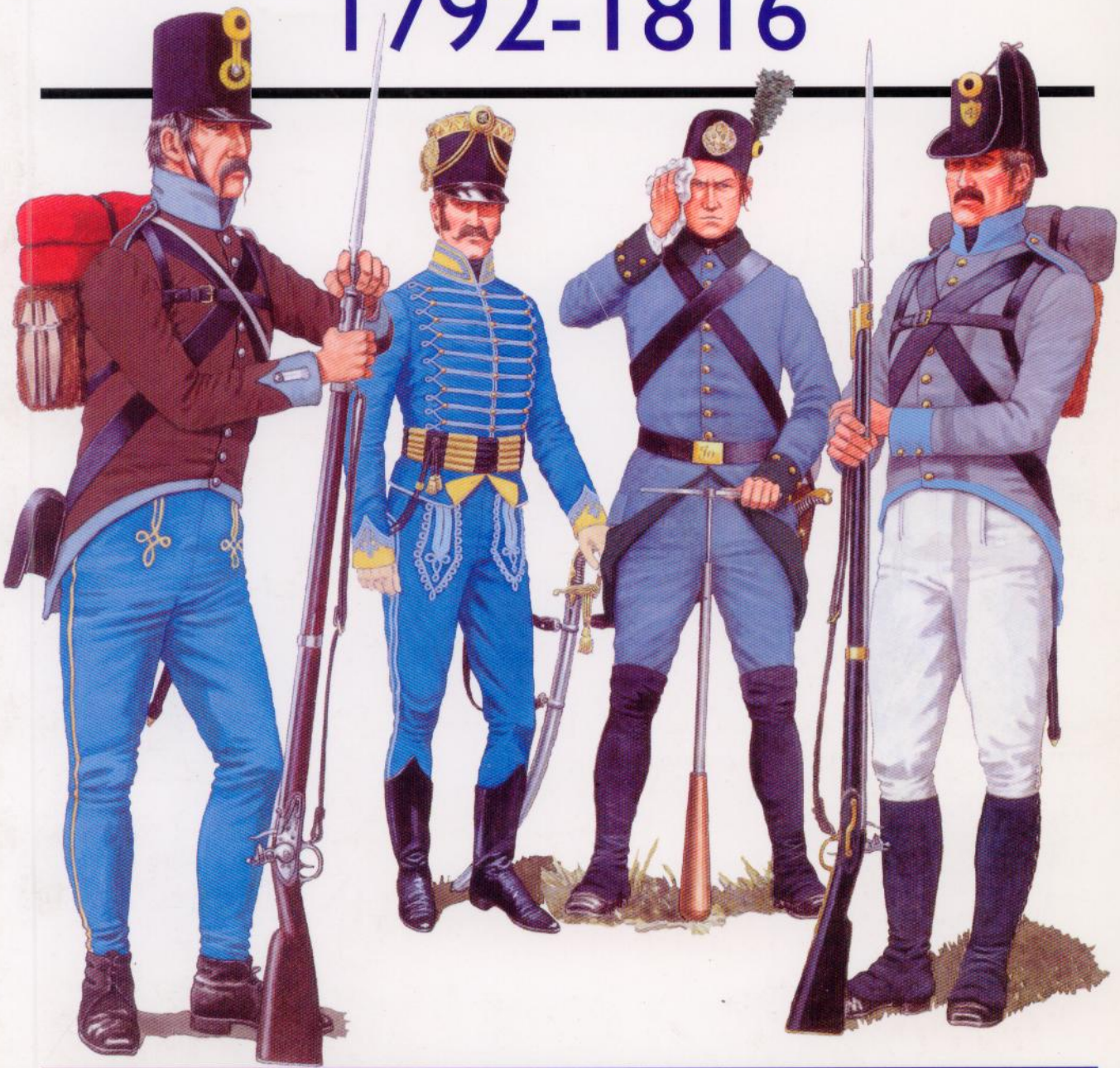
AUSTRIAN AUXILIARY TROOPS 1792-1816



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OSPREY MILITARY

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Author's Note

Although inconsistent, nomenclatures used are those likely to be familiar, including such Anglicisations as Grenz for the Military Frontier. Relevant alternative titles are in brackets for ease of reference. Many units only had a brief existence and the permanent penury of the Army's coffers meant that few were equipped as intended. Consequently, the information is based on reliable sources and surviving objects, but some gaps will, inevitably, remain.

Publisher's Note

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AUSTRIAN AUXILIARY TROOPS 1792-1816

INTRODUCTION

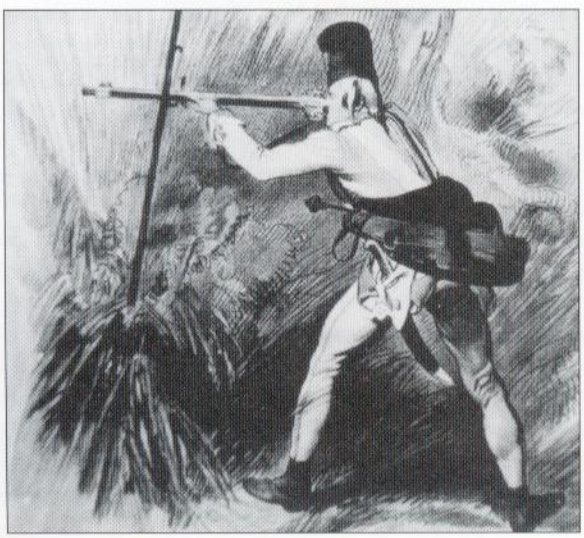
Until Jäger battalions were formed in 1808, Austria relied solely on the Grenzers and volunteer (Freiwillige) formations to supply light troops, most volunteer units being formed into the regular Light Battalions of 1798-1801. To release regular troops, Austria created militia for garrison duties and in 1808, introduced a conscript Landwehr, although recruits were limited to the reliable nationalities of the western lands. Large numbers of these troops supported the regular forces from 1809 to 1815. The eastern provinces supplied the feudal Insurrections.

THE GRENZERS

After driving the Turks from Hungary in the early 18th century, the imperial authorities created a permanent Frontier (*Grenze*) behind the Danube and Save Rivers, flanked by the Croatian and Carpathian Mountains. The *Hofkriegsrat* (Imperial War Council) in Vienna, administered the Grenz and commissioned all the officers.

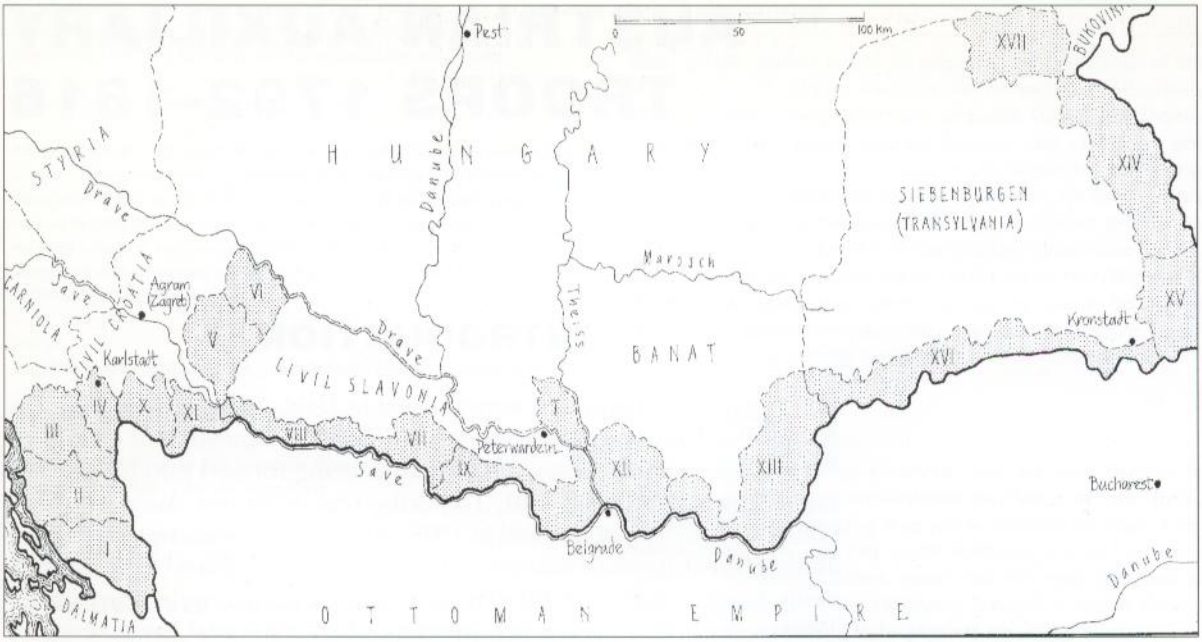
Most of the 850,000 population lived in the traditional Slav *zadruga*, (extended family household), holding their land direct from the Crown as free peasants in return for supplying a least one soldier for guarding the Frontier, and when required, for the Army. This manpower was cheap (reckoned in 1803 to cost 20 per cent of the equivalent regulars) and plentiful. The *zadruga* was 'the cornerstone on which the military force rests. Without this system, in a region, whose population would, by comparison with the imperial western Lands, hardly raise three regiments, it would not be possible to put 17 regiments into the field', (*Commentary to the 1807 Basic Law*).

Pre-1798 Grenzer sharpshooter: Wearing non-regulation Hungarian trousers and a *Klobuk*. He is using a Jäger Rifle in preference to a *Doppelstutz* on the *Hackenlanze*, the ramrod pushed into the gun bag. (Courtesy of H-K Weiss & 'Circulaire').



The German and Saxon *Grenzer* (Frontiersmen) disliked the communal *zadruga*, living in small villages and dominating the towns, where senior officers lived. *The Szeckels* had small settlements in the mountains.

Military and civilian authority was held by the military staff, each administering an area called a regiment, (battalions were the tactical units), from a base in one of the few towns. The regiments were grouped into districts: Karlstadt, Warasdin, Banal, Slavonia, Banat and



The Military Frontier (Bases): Karlstadt district: I. Licca (Gospic), II. Ottocac (Ottocac), III. Ogulin (Ogulin); IV. Szluin (Karlstadt); Warasdin district: V. Warasdin-Kreuz, VI. Warasdin-St. Georg (both Belovar; Kreuz: German name for Belovar; St. Georg: Durdavac, 15 miles north-east); Slavonia district: VII. Brod (Vincovce), VIII. Gradiska (Neugradisca), IX. Peterwardein (Mitrovitz); Banal district: X. 1st Banal (Glina), XI. 2nd Banal (Petrinia); Banat district: XII. Deutsch-Banat (Pancsova), XIII. Wallach-Illyrisch-Banat (Karansebes); Siebenburgen (Transylvania) district: XIV. 1st Szeckel (Csik-Szereda), XV. 2nd Szeckel (Kesdy-Vasarhely), XVI. 1st Wallach (Orlath), XVII. 2nd Wallach (Naszod); Tschaikisten district: T. Riverboatmen (Titel).

Siebenburgen. Warasdin and Karlstadt formed the 'Croatian General Command' based in Agram, but the Banal remained partially under the control of the *Ban* (viceroy) of Croatia-Slavonia. Since 1769, the regiments had been part of the Line, numbered 60 to 76 and organised as Hungarian infantry.

All males joined the regiment's muster-roll at birth and were liable for service between the ages of 16 and 60. These peasant farmers were divided into enrolled and supernumerary, roughly half and half. The enrolled troops served with the colours, the proportion depending on military requirements. In peacetime, a battalion was allocated to Frontier watch, another to the local reserve, and a smaller contingent remained for local defence. In wartime, the first two categories formed the two field battalions, and the third made up the Landes-Defensions Divisions used for the local and Frontier guard. This unit consisted of two companies of 400 men unsuited for field service, troops who were rarely trained and lacked the ability to shoot well.

The western regiments were populated by southern Slavs, divided by religion. Except for the Serb (Orthodox Christian) Licca regiment, the Croatian General Command regiments were populated mostly by Catholic Croats, although Banal was divided equally between Orthodox and Catholic. The Slavonian district was mainly Serb.

In civilian life, the men wore white baggy trousers and shirts, pulled together by a wide natural leather belt, in which they wore pistols and knives, many of them home-made, and a black leather cartridge box.

Former German soldiers had been settled in south Banat since the 1760s and formed their own regiment. The eastern regiment was populated by Serbs (or Illyrians) and Vlach (or Wallachians, mostly Orthodox Romanians). Stretching east from the Banat, the Carpathian Mountains formed a barrier around southern and eastern Siebenburgen (Transylvania). Under direct rule from Vienna through a governor, the whole province existed in a para-military state, although this remote

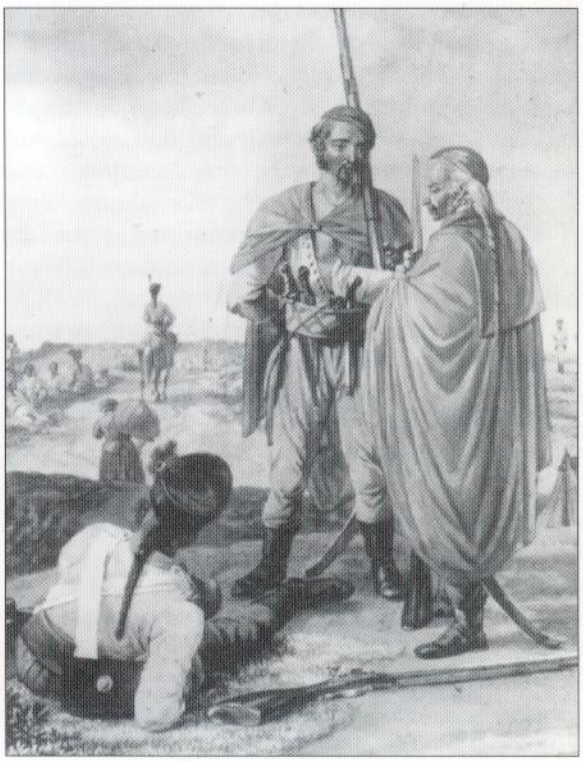
section of the Frontier was less tightly controlled by the Hofkriegsrat. The eastern 14th (Csik Gyergyo and Maros-Aranyos districts) and 15th (Haromszek and Udvarhely districts) regiments were populated by Szeckel; to the north and south, the 16th (Hunyader Komitat, Fogavaser district) and 17th (Koloser, Bobokaer Komitäte, Bistritzer and Borgoer districts) were Vlach.

Of Turkic stock, the Szeckels had absorbed Hungarian culture, wearing a dolman (hussar's jacket) and pelisse (fur-trimmed coat) with Hungarian waist-length shirts. Even when not mounted, many wore black cavalry boots with spurs. With typical Balkan baggy trousers and small caps, the Vlach wore longer, wider-sleeved shirts. Like the other Germanic settlers, the Saxons in south-eastern Siebenburgen provided disproportionately large numbers of Grenz officers, especially as Orthodox officers were not allowed command above battalion level.

From the area between the Danube and Theiss Rivers came the Tschaikisten, the specialist river boatmen, based in Titel. In peacetime they patrolled the rivers to prevent raiding and smuggling. In wartime, companies augmented the Pioneers and Pontooniers.

There was regular weapons drill on Sundays or religious festivals, larger settlements having drill halls for winter use. The average soldier was on peacetime duty for seven months a year, mostly guarding the Frontier, except the Warasdin battalions. The layered Frontier defences comprised Tschaikisten boats on the rivers and three-man pickets, every third unit numbering seven men, based in a wooden hut. Pickets were connected by small patrols moving along the river banks or mountain tracks. A third of the battalion were on Frontier duty, the rest in larger camps as a reserve, and troops were rotated on a weekly basis. En route to their positions, the troops conducted weapons drill. Sharpshooters had an additional 12 days training. Officers and NCOs attended winter tactics classes for 10 days.

1793 Seressaner and Grenzer. The Grenzer's Feldmontur closely resembles the Hungarian infantry uniform, except for a wide leather waistbelt and brown boots. His cartridge box has the pressed Doppeladler badge and his hair is bound in a longer Balkan-style queue. The Seressaners have a wide belt for weapons and carry old muskets. (Kobell – BA)



Organisation

In 1792 each regiment was officially to provide about 2,900 men for field service comprising two six-company battalions of 1,300 men (Siebenburgen: 1,200), organised as a Hungarian battalion (eight companies for the 13th regiment) plus a detachment of 256 sharpshooters and 40 staff. The Karlstadt and Banal regiments also fielded about 200 Seressaner scouts. The two light 3-pdr guns per battalion were serviced by a 343-strong detachment, providing all the services.

Devastated by the Turkish Wars and still guarding the Frontier, few Grenzers were available in 1792, just two composite battalions coming from Warasdin-Karlstadt and Slavonia. Although cadres were supplied to support the formation of Balkan Freikorps, it was 1794 before significant numbers joined the army. Two Warasdin battalions were joined by one each from the other districts and by 1796, each district provided two

battalions (Karlstadt's coming from pairs of regiments) with four from Slavonia and an extra battalion from the Szluin regiment, totalling 13,000. Performing light tasks alongside the Freikorps, the Grenzers also fought as Line battalions.

In 1798, the Grenzers were removed from the Line, designated 'National Grenz Regiments', and numbered 1 to 17, without altering their organisation. Allied to Turkey in the Second Coalition (1799-1801), Austria drew 36 battalions (30,000 men) from the Frontier: 16 from Karlstadt/Banal, five from Siebenburgen, ten from Slavonia, and five from Banat. In addition to the two field battalions, third and fourth battalions were formed from formerly enrolled troops. Suffering 38,000 casualties from 100,000 men in action between 1788 to 1800, reinforcements were so short that troops had to be drawn from the civilian areas and even Hungary. Despite fighting bravely in rearguard actions, the Grenzers were regarded by many generals as 'shiftless, false and undisciplined'. When the Light Battalions were disbanded in 1801, General Klein recommended that the Grenzers return to a fully light role, but their hybrid status remained. Forty-eight thousand Grenzers fought in 1805, but the eastern battalions were poorly equipped. Most fought in columns, while lacking the skills necessary for effective skirmishing.

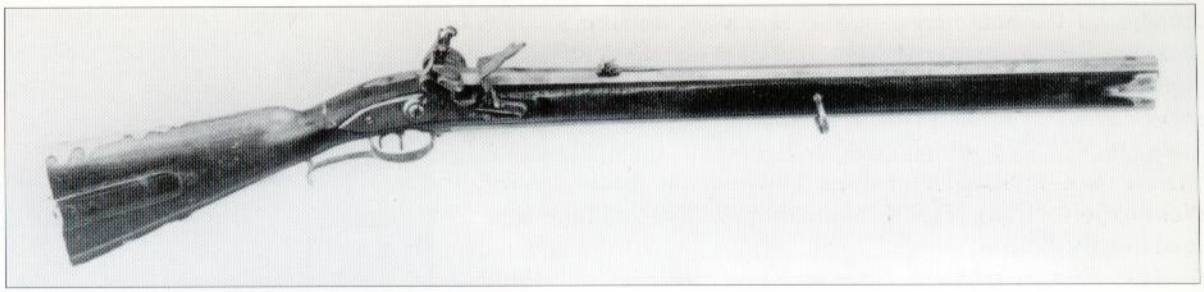
Uniforms

Raised as militia, the Grenzers wore traditional Balkan costume, but acquired Hungarian-style uniforms when regularised in 1769. The Grenzers used two uniforms: the *Feldmontur* (field dress) was issued as the battalions assembled to go on campaign, but for Frontier duties they wore the simpler *Hausmontur* (Frontier service dress). Permitted to retain issue clothing, they had to maintain it and pay for the Hausmontur. The difficulties in supplying the whole Army in supply and the tendency to stay with traditional costume meant that most troops wore a combination of traditional dress and regulation uniforms.

Officially, the Feldmontur consisted of the off-white, Hungarian-style 1769-pattern *Rock*, (service jacket), with the 'bear's claw' cuff and white Croatian cut trousers (looser above the knee than Hungarian trousers) with a sidestripe in the facing colour; leatherwork was white except for a black cartridge box and scabbards. Shoes were in the Hungarian style. Belatedly, the *Rock* changed to the 1798 pattern, the basic style of the Napoleonic period with faced turnbacks. Officers and NCOs were distinguished as in the rest of the army with waist sashes, jacket tails, swords with gold knots, no epaulettes for officers; sabres with yellow-black portépées, canes and gloves for NCOs.

The Okonomie Regulation of 1772 prescribed that drums measuring 48cm high and 43cm in diameter should be made from beaten brass,

'Give me your money': The popular perception of Frontier troops. This Seressaner's knives are *Handschars*, as they lack a parrying-bar. (BA)



1768 Grenzer *Doppelstutz* and Bag: The original design featured swan-neck locks on either side and elaborate brass mountings. The double-barrelled weapon had an upper barrel rifled for longer range accuracy and a lower smooth-bore barrel for quicker short-range fire. A single barrel plug protected the unused barrel. It was carried in a black bag (with shoulder strap), secured by a pull tie, which allowed the barrels to protrude. The weapon's ramrod was suspended at the end of a short strap, attached to the main shoulder strap (missing here). In the side pocket (open) were 40 musket rounds and 70 balls, plus wadding for the rifle with the powder horn and tools. (LZ)

although many wooden drums remained in use. The Grenzers had introduced the popular 'Turkish music' to the army, played on Turkish kettle-drums and wind-instruments, although their songs were 'dirge-like and melancholy'.

All troops should have worn the infantry *kaskett*, a low leather hat with a slightly higher round-topped front with a metal *Doppeladler* (imperial double-headed eagle) plate. The sharpshooters are often shown wearing it, but on Frontier service and on field service, the ordinary soldiers wore the traditional *klobuk*, a tall peakless cylindrical felt hat. The imperial black and yellow pompon was attached to the top and peaks were added from 1801. Skin-tight Hungarian blue trousers with simple knots were often worn and when wearing *kasketts* or peaked *klobuks*, a Grenzer looked very similar to a Hungarian infantryman. Prior to the introduction of 1798-pattern jackets, the Slavonian regiments, at their request, continued to wear the brown jacket on field service, while German ex-soldiers from the Banat wore German-style jackets. Sharpshooters and artillerymen were distinguished by escalloped lace on the cuffs.

A mixture of traditional and regulation styles, the Hausmontur consisted of a brown *Rock* of simple cut, turned back to resemble the Line cut, but without facings; the simple pointed cuffs were faced in the regimental colour. The home-made Croatian white trousers were tied below the knee and wool leg wrappings were worn beneath in winter. Leatherwork was black and peasant's knapsacks were carried in place of backpacks. Shoes, issued once a year, were of the native soft leather *Opanken* style (an open moccasin), although many wore short Balkan leather boots. Grenzer were also issued with material to make the distinctive red cloaks. In Siebenburgen, the troops wore short black Hungarian ankle-boots. In place of the cloak, their Hausmontur coat was a home-made knee-length Capuchin (hooded) coat, made of black 'Siebenburgen material' faced on the cuffs, with flax black neckstocks.

1807 Reforms

Mack's changes of 1805 had created four smaller battalions, but after the defeat at Austerlitz, Archduke Charles overhauled the Frontier in 1807. The regiments reverted to two field battalions of six companies each (200 strong – 180 in Siebenburgen), artillery detachments were reduced to 50; sharpshooters and 228 administrative staff brought the total to

2,980 men (Siebenburgen: 2,693). Karlstadt and Banal units retained 200 Seressaner scouts, a small 86-strong unit joining the13th regiment. Each regiment was to have a reserve battalion of six companies of 1,437 men (Siebenburgen: four companies of 785), which could be called out for field service, leaving the Landes-Defensions Divisions as home guard. Nominally totalling 71,800 men, only 43,000 infantry were available for field service.

The *Exercierreglement für die k.k. Grenzinfanterie* (Drill Regulations for the Frontier Troops), authorised in May 1808 were based on the 1807 Infantry Regulations, but added light evolutions; all formal drill, which was time-consuming to practise, was abolished and remaining evolutions simplified. The regulations emphasised marksmanship – all Grenzers were to be trained as marksmen including musket-armed troops – and skirmishing. All light troops were still restricted to spearheading the formed lines and remained within sight of the local Line commander. The *Instruction for Skirmishers* followed in 1810, but did not introduce any radical innovations. In the 1809 campaign, Grenz units usually acted as advance-guards and deployed in open order as light troops, while still being able to fight like the Line.

Regulation B.3139 issued on 24 August 1808 merged the Hausmontur and Feldmontur to create a uniform of a regulation shako; a black-brown jacket of the Hungarian cut with pointed cuffs and *Bärentatzen* (bear's claws); a waistcoat, either an official white one drawn from the stores or made from the old coat in infantry style; Hungarian blue trousers of the looser Croatian cut; a trouserbelt; two pairs of gaiters; two shirts; thick cloth overalls; black neckstock; a linen bread bag; a cloth forage cap; a pair of cloth gloves and two pairs of *Opanken* shoes. The troops continued to wear home-made red cloaks, but officially were only issued with the calfskin backpack and shoes, when departing for war. All leatherwork was black.

The September 1806 infantry shako was straight and had a peak. Most Grenzers modified their *klobuks* in the same style. The shako was made of black cloth (later felt) with the sewn outer seam sealed inside to avoid rain penetration. Rank distinctions included a 1/2 *Zoll* (1 *Zoll* =2.63cm)wide yellow *Harassenen* ring on the upper part of the hat for *Korporals*, and two rings of the same type separated by a gap of the same size going all round for *Feldwebels*. The button in the centre of the rosette was in the regimental button colour. Officers' shakos had gold rings and a pompon with the '*FI* cypher woven into the centre. From 1811, a modernised pattern was introduced with the bell-top 1 *Zoll* wider than the base.

The gradual changeover and introduction of the 1808 pattern made for a multiplicity of styles and colours for the rest of the period. Those regiments which changed facing colour did so as the standard brown jackets were introduced, because the old colours would not show clearly.

Grenzer uniform: 1798 white jacket and blue regulation Hungarian trousers, although they usually had simpler knots. The red cloak is folded on top of the backpack. The shako (or peaked *klobuk*) is shown here with just a small yellow-black rosette in the centre and cords extending to the top. (Ottenfeld)

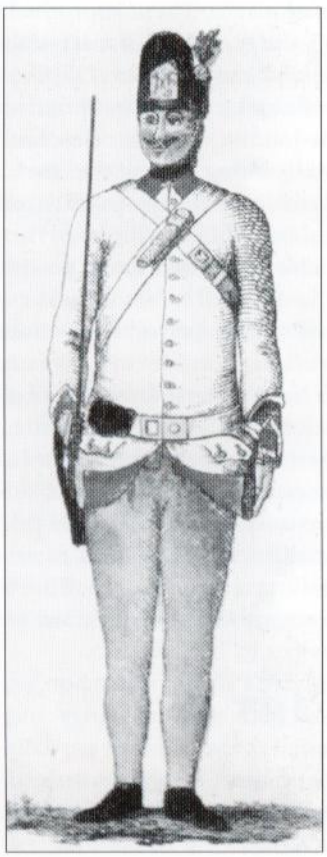
Weapons

Alongside the issue muskets, many weapons were home-made. The sharpshooters used the unusual short *Doppelstutz*, a double-barrelled

Grenzer Uniform Distinctions from 1807

Regimental No. and Title	Facing Colour (Change of jacket/facing)	Buttons
Croatian General Command – Karlstadt district		
1. Licca	violet (1814) emperor yellow	yellow (brass)
2. Ottocac	violet (1814) emperor yellow	white
3. Ogulin	orange (1814)	yellow
4. Szluin	orange (1814)	white
Croatian General Command – Warasdin district		
5. Warasdin-Kreuz	crab red (1813)	yellow
6. Warasdin-St. Georg	crab red (1811)	white
Slavonia district		
7. Brod	pale red (1813)	white
8. Gradiska	pale red (1813)	yellow
9. Peterwardein	light pike grey (1813)	yellow
Banal district		
10. 1st Banal	crimson (1814)	yellow
11. 2nd Banal	crimson (1814)	white
Banat district		
12. Deutsch-Banat	dark brown (1810) light blue	white
13. Wallach-Illyrian	light pike grey (1814)	white
Siebenburgen district		
14. 1st Szeckel	rose red (1814)	yellow
15. 2nd Szeckel	rose red (1811)	white
16. 1st Wallach	poplar green (1813)	yellow
17. 2nd Wallach	poplar green (1813)	white

Grenzer artilleryman in the pre-1798 uniform with a *kaskett*, still showing a 'Maria Theresa' cypher in 1794. It differed from the infantry uniform with the brass matchcase and the 1774 sabre, which had a heavier grip. (HGM)



over-and-under weapon. Weighing 5.4kg, compared with the 4.8kg 1798 musket, it was carried in a large bag with a black shoulder strap. When fired, the weapon was supported on the iron hook of the 252cm, 2kg *Hackenlanze* pike. Only 2,500 were made, so many sharpshooters used rifles; from 1808, all these weapons were replaced with new pattern rifles and carbines. Doubling as a bayonet, the pike had a shaft made of beech, an iron base and three-sided spike. Powder for the rifle rounds was held in a separate powder horn.

Until 1798, the infantry carried Line sabres; *Handschar* knives were also used. Sharpshooters and artillerymen retained sabres throughout the period. The Grenzers carried two standards per battalion, reduced to one under the 1808 regulations. The drum became smaller at 39cm high, 42cm in diameter.

As part of the Austrian Auxiliary Korps, one battalion from each of the Warasdin regiments went to Russia in 1812. The Karlstadt and Banal districts ceded to France in 1809, provided Napoleon's Croatian Light Infantry. The Warasdin regiments provided one battalion each and the other regiments all produced two field battalions for the War of Liberation in 1813. Field Marshal Radivojevich's Korps, with three Grenz battalions, recovered the Karlstadt and Banal districts and these regiments fielded one battalion each by October 1813 with second battalions formed later. Nearly every *zadruga* lost a member during the wars; one man in nine never returned.

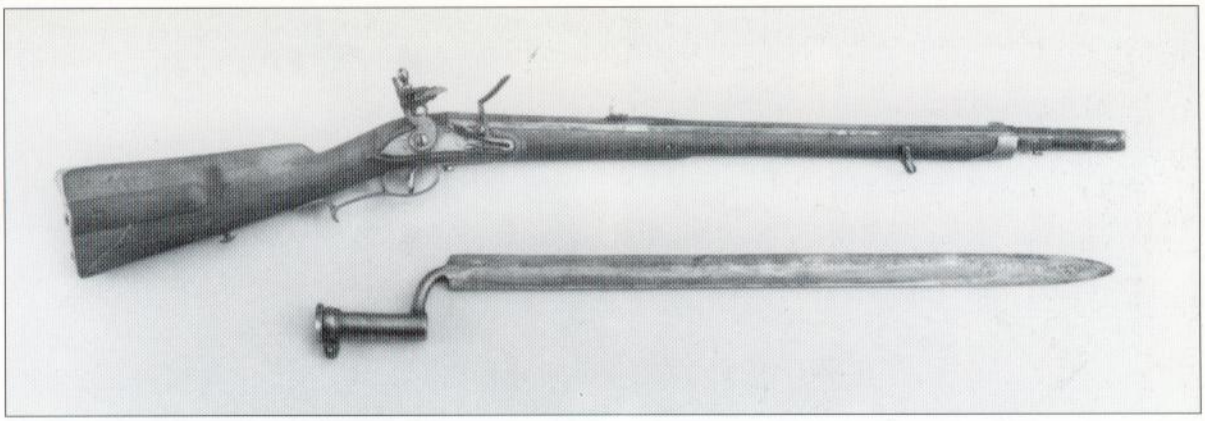
Austria's Thermopylae: Artillery Captain Hensel is killed as Szluin Grenzers defend the Malgaboreth blockhouse in 1809. Adam shows the troops in the uniforms of the last years of the Wars, notably the bell-top Line shakos with brass rosettes. (HGM)

Specialist Units

The Seressaner Scouts were raised as a unit from Bosnian refugees in 1788. In 1791, they were distributed among the Karlstadt and Banal regiments, providing detachments of 200 scouts each. They kept their traditional Balkan costume: blue loose-fitting shirts and waistcoats with Croatian-style trousers tied below the knee and soft leather *Opanken* shoes, distinguished by small red caps and red cloaks. All types of native and issue swords, knives and pistols were carried in the waistbelt, (few had bayonet scabbards), while muskets were usually slung across the back. Official equipment was two pistols and a *Handschar*, the typical Balkan short sabre. There was no official pattern, but the handle had no parrying bars and was usually made of horn, which widened into a *pomme d'oreille* top.

In 1792, the Tschaikisten boatmen formed a battalion of four companies, organised as a staff plus four companies made up of one hauptmann (captain), one oberleutnant, two unterleutnants, one feldwebel, one furier, eight korporale, two furierschutzen, eight gefreite, eight titulargefreite, two zimmerleute, four bandsmen, and 239 men. In theory totalling 1,119 men, the reality was about 950. Tschaikisten and Grenzer artillerymen were drafted into the navy while it was larger between 1797 and 1805. From 1797 the battalion was increased to six companies with one reserve, nominally totalling 1,700 troops. Three companies served with the field armies and four with the Insurrection in 1809. In 1814, they provided all pontoon services in Italy.

Tschaikisten officers wore a flat-fronted tricorne with a silver border, and a mid-blue Hungarian officers' frock coat with scarlet facings and white buttons. Underneath was a scarlet waistcoat, the white shirt partially visible, with a black neck-stock. Trousers were mid-blue, either German or Hungarian cut with wool knots, with a choice of over-knee boots or buckled shoes. The *Roquelor* (officer's overcoat) was Russian grey.



The 1807 rifle was introduced with the 1807 Jäger carbine for the sharpshooters. This 1.052m brass-mounted rifle had rear and forward sights and its octagonal barrel had seven rifling grooves and a 14mm bore. The flat Haubajonett was 64.6cm long. As these weapons were introduced, the pike was phased out. (LZ)

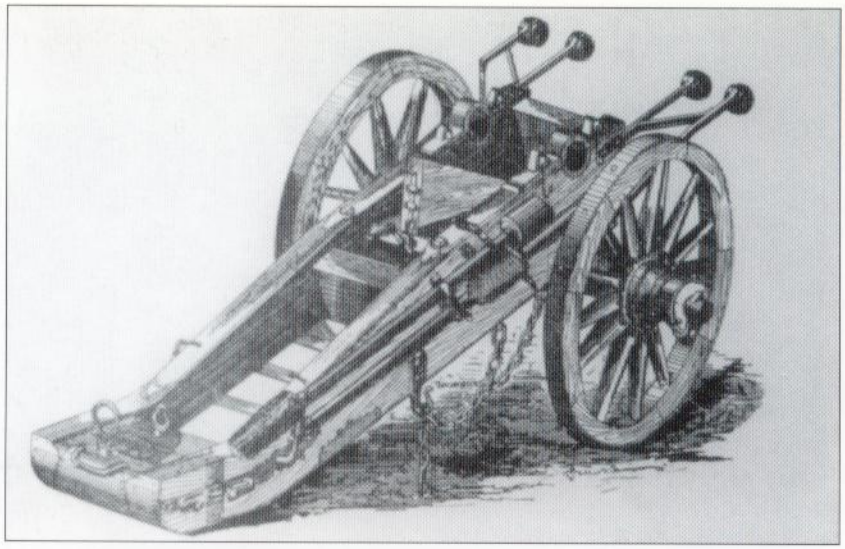
Although officers could carry any type of sword, the grip was white leather with a polished gold tie and a gilded handle. NCOs and other ranks wore the black felt *klobuk* or *kaskett* with a larger false front than the infantry pattern to accomodate the brass *Doppeladler* covering two crossed anchors badge, distinguished for the NCOs by a white band on the upper edge. All wore mid-blue Hungarian-cut jackets faced red with white lace scalloped edging; mid-blue undecorated Hungarian trousers. The jackets were looser under the shoulders than the standard cut to aid boat-handling.Under the 1808 regulation, the Tschaikisten adopted a *Tartakos* shako. Wearing a regular Pontoonier uniform looser under the shoulders, the Tschaikisten jacket was of a darker blue than the regulars. The cornflower blue Hungarian trousers were of Croatian cut with black leatherwork. Footwear was Balkan ankle-boots.

Officers had swords and pistols, but the men used the 1768 Tschaikisten musket, which was replaced in 1815 by the short Sapper-Pontoonier musket, similar to the Jäger carbine. Their hand weapon was a combination of sabre and cutting tool. The 1764 Pontoonier-and-Tschaikisten sabre had an almost straight 63cm blade, which on its reverse edge had 36 teeth along a length of 42cm. The handle was similar to the Grenadier sabre, with a lion's head and guard, and the scabbard was black leather. In 1802, all the technical troops were issued with a new side weapon, which had a 66cm blade, thicker than the previous patterns, and had a double line of teeth on the reverse edge. The simpler handle no longer had a guard, and the blade was more curved.

The narrow, lightly-armed shallow-draught *Tschaika* (Turkish: Kaika, a rowing boat) riverboats were fast and manoeuvrable. Powered by both sails and oars, the sizes ranged from the 24m *Ganz Tschaika* to the small 10m Halb Tschaika. Between 30 and 50 were in service, although not all were fully armed. Each Tschaika was commanded by an officer with an NCO helmsman, an armourer, a drummer, two bowsmen, and up to 36 oarsmen, who had rowing and sleeping positions on the open deck.

THE FREIKORPS

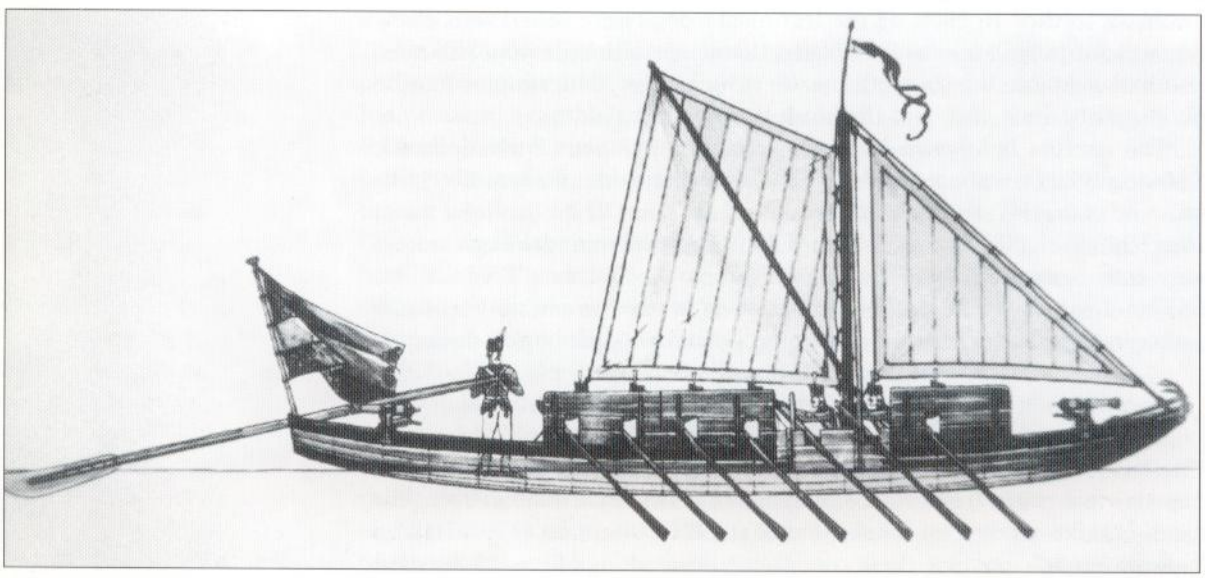
Austria's war with Turkey (1788-90) produced 20,000 Balkan refugees for the Freikorps created for the War of the First Coalition (1792-7). The Royalist French created their own formations alongside units formed



Grenz 3-pdr. gun carriage. Used throughout the wars, this light gun's barrel weighed 243kg. (Dolleczek)

from German volunteers. Most troops were poorly trained and adopted the flexible light role. In 1798, most of the remnants were consolidated into 15 Light Infantry battalions, subsequently disbanded in 1801.

The Tyrol was the only western land exempt from conscription. Militias could be called out in an emergency and volunteers enlisted into the 46th Regiment. Major Fenner raised a riflemen corps in 1788, initially numbering 958 men in ten companies, and later expanded to 12 in two battalions. Drawn from existing sharpshooter units attached to Line regiments, these *Tyrolean Jäger* represented the archetypal rifle-armed unit, whose uniforms and tactics were imitated across Europe. The basic uniform was the 1769 infantry jacket in pike-grey (*Hechtgrau*) faced grass-green with yellow buttons. Leatherwork was black, and they carried infantry sabres. The headgear was officially the *kaskett*, but many wore traditional Tyrolean headgear, notably the round hat turned up on one side, an early *corsehut*.



***Halb Tschaika* riverboat. A small 10m vessel, powered by both 14 oarsmen and sails, it was armed with two 3-pdr. swivel-mounted guns. The biggest *Ganz Tschaika* were 24m with 30 oarsmen and a total crew of 41, armed with six cannon. (K. Schaefer of Architectura Navalis Danubiana, Vienna)**

Modelled on the Tyroleans, the ***Dandini*** (German) ***Jäger*** were raised in July 1790 from German volunteers, initially attached to regular battalions. Two years later, they were consolidated into 12 companies, totalling 1,440 men by 1796. They wore *corsehuts* with white-green plumes, pike-grey uniforms faced steel green, yellow buttons, and German-cut trousers. Leatherwork was black and they carried the infantry sabre, using both the *Doppelstutz* and muskets. The unit was disbanded in 1801, many soldiers joining the new 64th (Tyrolean Feldjäger) Regiment.

Raised in Galicia in January 1790, ***O'Donnell*** totalled 1,759 men in one battalion with a second added in April, of six companies each, reduced to five by 1796. The simple uniform comprised black shakos, green coats faced madder-red; green or scarlet (*ponceau*) Hungarian trousers with simple knots, and yellow buttons.

The ***Le Loup Jägerkorps*** from the Austrian Netherlands comprised four companies in one battalion of 511 men, growing to six companies during 1792. Adopting the Tyrolean uniform, they were augmented in 1796 by the Archduke Charles Legion, but remained a separate unit until disbandment in 1801.

The ***Laudon Freikorps*** was raised in January 1790 as a regiment fielding one battalion from the Lower Rhine and one from Lüttich, each of six companies totalling about 1,300 men each; this was increased to 18 in three battalions. Later known as the ***Grün-Laudon***, they wore black shakos, green coats faced madder (*krapprot*) red, mid-green trousers with simplified Hungarian knots, and yellow buttons.

The ***Archduke Charles Legion***, raised in 1792 in the ecclesiastical province of Limburg (eastern Belgium), was originally named the Limburg Volunteers. Under Captain Count Harnacourt one company of 100 men was raised in 1792; expanded under Captain Freiherr von de Mays they suffered heavy casualties at Verviers in 1794. Re-styled the 'Archduke Charles Legion' in honour of the Archduke, the last governor of the Austrian Netherlands, in 1795, the surviving two companies (231 men) distinguished themselves at Aschaffenburg (6 September 1796). (See Plate D1.)

The ***Carneville Freikorps*** were raised in the Austrian Netherlands by Col. Count Simon Carneville in 1792. With a large émigré component, the unit comprised three companies (182 men). The 1790s uniform comprised a simple black peakless shako, and a grass-green jacket faced black with yellow buttons. As well as pointed cuffs, the jacket had wide black lapels with white bars, which were cut away at the top to reveal a white waistcoat. White leather belts and black shoes with gaiters were worn.

The ***Lüttich Freikorps*** were volunteers raised by the Prince Bishop of Lüttich after the territory in Belgium was lost to the French in 1794. One battalion of four companies wearing sky blue uniforms, the jackets faced crab red with white buttons.

1781-pattern Tshaikisten-und Pontoniersäbel sabre with a leather-covered wooden scabbard, which is iron-mounted. The original 1764 design lost its guard, leaving a hilt resembling the 1765 infantry sabre. The engraving on the blade suggests its owner may have been drafted into the Navy when it was expanded in 1797.

Twelve companies in two battalions numbering 2,600 men were raised in 1792 from Serb refugees and volunteers from Slavonia and Siebenburgen around Grenzer cadres. This ***Serb-Slavonian (Mihailovich) Freikorps*** uniform consisted of black *klobuks*, brown jackets faced scarlet with extra decoration and fur edging, white buttons, and blue trousers.

The ***Croat (Gyulai) Freikorps*** was raised around Grenzer cadres in November 1792 from troops serving in a similar unit during the Turkish War. The initial two battalions were increased to five by 1795 after absorbing German Banat volunteers in 1793. The uniform was black felt *Csakelhaube* hats, brown Gunjac coats with a black central panel and yellow loops, scarlet facings piped yellow, yellow buttons and natural red leatherwork.

Raised in 1793 from Balkan refugees, the ***Wurmser Freikorps*** comprised cavalry and infantry. The foot troops formed two battalions of six companies. Throughout their existence, the infantry 'remained a constant source of difficulties' and were disbanded in 1801. Also known as the 'Red Mantles', the troops wore traditional clothing similar to the Seressaner: dark blue loose Balkan shirts and trousers, faced scarlet with white buttons.

Eight companies of ***Croatian-Slavonian Sharpshooters*** were raised in 1794 from a former Turkish Wars unit. From civilian Croatia/Slavonia, these troops were armed with old muskets and infantry sabres and absorbed into Grenzer units after 1801. (See Plate E3.)

French émigré soldiers and numerous officers from the old aristocracy joined the imperial forces at the start of the Revolutionary Wars. The units were intended as cadres, expecting more French to defect, although this proved to be an illusion. Most joined the ***Bourbon Legion*** (or ***Condé*** after Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of Condé), which in 1792 consisted of two infantry brigades. The companies were 50-60 strong, a battalion just 2-300 men, and a brigade about 900. Consequently, there was a surplus of officers, who wore a black tricorne, grey jacket or *Oberrock* faced red, long black boots and black belts. Those with jackets had white trousers, those with *Oberrocks* had grey. The men wore a white *Halinastoffe* (coarse wool) tunic faced dark blue with white buttons, a white waistcoat and trousers, a bicorne hat without edging, using old-style sabres and muskets.

Another Royalist unit raised by Cardinal Rohan in 1792 was joined by Walloons to form the ***Rohan Freikorps*** in two battalions of six companies each in 1794, taken into Austrian service in 1796. They wore sky blue uniforms faced *ponceau* red with round German cuffs and yellow buttons, over-the-knee black gaiters and simple felt hat.

The Imperial authorities appealed to its own citizens as Bonaparte swept across Italy in 1796. The ***Vienna Volunteers***, raised in the capital, formed a battalion of six companies totalling 1,140 men and served in Italy under Major Kövedy. After fighting well at Rivoli (February 1797), most were captured. (See Plate F1.) A larger ***Vienna Volunteer Korps*** of 7,000 citizens and more than 1,000 students was raised on 7 April 1797 completed within four days. Colours were presented on the 17th, but the troops were disbanded without seeing action on 3 May. It was divided into four *Korps*; an additional university *Korps* of two battalions, each of five companies led by Major Huber von Hubersfeld, was armed with 1,000 Crespi breech-loading carbines. The ***Lower Austrian Assembly***

1798 Wurmser Freikorps: Usually shown in uniforms of dark blue similar to those of the Seressaner, this soldier is wearing a loose white Balkan shirt, heavily decorated on the wide cuffs and red central panel, white short trousers, tied below the knee, and long blue stockings with buff flashes on the back. He carries an old Turkish musket.

Serb-Slavonian (Mihailovich) Freikorps Korporal. The Serb leader, Karageorges, served as an NCO in this unit, the rank signified by the shako ring, sabre and finger-thickness wooden cane with a white leather strap. A contemporary picture by Seele's shows Hungarian trousers were issued, and there was extra decoration around the brown Hussar style coat. The *klobuk* looks very similar to the later shako with its yellow-black rosette.

(Landstände) Korps, comprised 250 officials in three companies under Lt.-Col. von Kölbl. Two hundred men used Crespi breechloaders and the uniform was pike-grey jacket and trousers faced red, with a bicorne displaying the national red/white/red plume.

The War of the Second Coalition 1799-1801

Austria required more volunteer troops when war broke out in 1799; all were disbanded in 1801. The ***Brentano*** (Italian or Mariassy) ***Feldjäger*** were formed from ex-Piedmontese troops and wore dark blue uniforms faced red.

The ***Dalmatian Light Infantry*** recruited in 1799 from the coastal territories (acquired from Venice in 1797), together with Turkish and Montenegrin emigrants are often referred to as *Morlaks*. The mainly Croat Dalmatians wore Turkish-style clothing with Balkan caps and *klobuks*.

As Austria suffered a series of defeats in late 1800, the ***Lower Austrian Sharpshooters*** were raised in November in three battalions, two of light troops, and the 3rd comprising Jäger and the Vienna Merchants Sharpshooter Company. Most wore pike-grey Jäger uniforms faced ***gris de lin*** (pale red), with yellow buttons, but the Vienna company wore dark green uniforms faced black with yellow buttons and white trousers.

That same month, Archduke Charles, Governor of Bohemia, raised the second ***Archduke Charles Legion*** in Bohemia and Moravia. This was the first national formation in the western Empire, intended as a garrison force to release regular troops from the Bohemia depots. 20,000 men were organised into battalions of six companies, each of 180 men, copying German organisation. After the defeat at Hohenlinden on 3 December 1800, 15,000 troops were ordered to assemble at Boulmitz, but saw no action.

Bohemia and Moravia had many artillery depots, from which came the *Rehbraun* (fawn brown) material for the Legion jackets, cut in the 1798 pattern. The jacket had eight lines of lace sewn horizontally in the facing colour. Cuffs were faced and turnbacks were piped red with the regular rank distinctions. Sword knots and waist sashes were in the regular style. All leatherwork was black, including musket slings.

The 638-strong student Leib Battalion supplied their own uniforms: white lace across the chest; pointed cuffs with white button lace in the Hungarian style (gold for officers); red and white epaulettes (silver for officers) on both shoulders and an old infantry sabre. Scabbard fittings and sword hilts were brass for the men and silver for officers. The G.Waldenstein battalion was raised at their own expense by Counts Waldenstein and Schlägenberg, wearing dark blue uniforms.

The other troops wore pike-grey Jäger-style trousers. Affluent volunteers and officers wore knee-length black boots, but short boots and shoes with gaiters were common. A grey greatcoat was rolled across the top of the backpack. The shortage of money led to multiplicity of headgear, mostly black or dark brown with a yellow lace 'EK' (Erzherzog Karl) monogram on the front. The battalions were drawn from a mixture of town and rural folk, each wearing their normal headgear: a

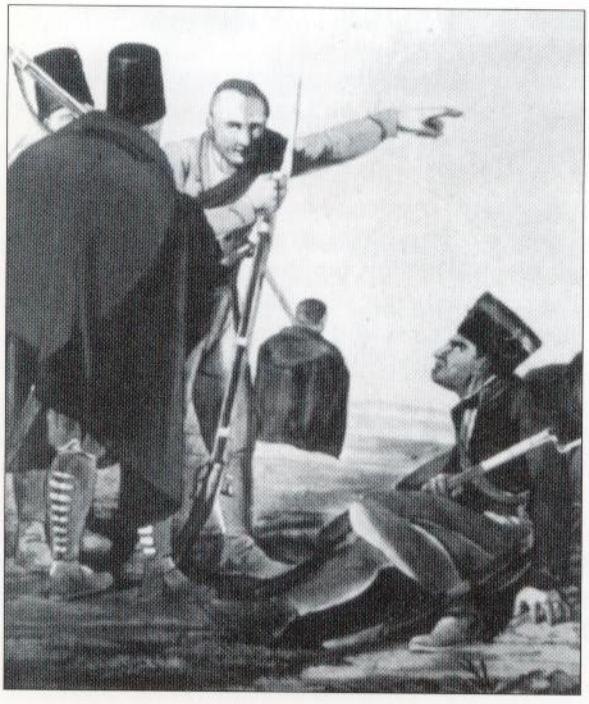
Uniforms of the Archduke Charles Legion

Battalion	Facings	Buttons	Districts
Leib (Wratislaw)	sea green	white	Karl Ferdinand University
Desfour	sea green	white	Prague/Bunzlau/Beraun/Rakonitz
Czernin	rose red	white	Prague/Kauerzim/Rakonitz
Smola	sky blue	white	Leitmeritz
Brixen	poplar green	white	Saaz/Leitmeritz/Ellbogen
Morzin	dark blue	white	Pilsen/Ellbogen/Klattau
Lazansky	dark brown	white	Klattau/Prachin
E. Waldenstein	madder-red	white	Tabor/Czlau
Latscher	grass-green	white	Budweis/Prachin
Koller	violet-blue	white	Bunzlau
Doenhoff	sulphur yellow	white	Butzov/Czaslau/Königgratz
Steyrer	light brown	white	Königgratz
Spork	black	white	Chrudim/Biczov
G. Waldenstein	scarlet	yellow	Leutomischel
Egloff	rose red	yellow	Troppau/Olmütz
Merville	sea green	yellow	Iglau/Olmütz/Brunn
Delisimonovich	grass-green	yellow	Olmütz
Puteani	sky blue	yellow	Weisskirchen (capital of Prerau)
Henneberg	madder-red	yellow	Brünn/Prerau
Zinzendorf	violet-blue	yellow	Hradschin/Prerau

Wurmser Freikorps wearing *klobuks* and caps with red cloaks. Right, a Croat (Gyulai) Freikorps. The yellow band around the top of the hat (flatter, bulkier and more decorated than the Serb *klobuk*) and yellow piping to the red facings designate him as an NCO. Officers wore grey merino *roquelors*, the men red cloaks.

peasant's wide-brimmed hat turned up on one side like a *corsehut* or a town-dweller's top-hat. The privately-financed troops wore a white plume, fixed above the Legion pompon, (red inside white), fastened on the top of the hat. Around the top edge of the hat were two white wool bands (gold for officers and yellow for NCOs). The black leather cartridge boxes displayed a pressed brass badge, usually the Bohemian lion or Moravian eagle.

Three Jäger battalions under Belloute were armed with rifles, carbines and muskets. Two battalions were raised from Bohemia (750 men each) and one from Moravia/Silesia (1,000). They wore *hechtgrau* jackets and trousers faced grass-green, with white (Bohemia) or yellow (Moravia) buttons. Headgear was a black *corsehut* or the 1798-pattern helmet.



The 1809 War

Nine regular Jäger battalions were raised in 1808, but the Army was still short of light troops. On 1 March 1809, the creation of volunteer battalions was ordered. The 1808 Landwehr Patents contained many exemptions, especially for students, skilled workers and townspeople, but they could volunteer for *Freiwillige* units, augmented by *Landwehr* prepared to serve outside their district. Volunteers signed up for the duration of the war. All officers and NCOs had to have military experience and so were retired or drafted regulars. The distinguishing uniform feature of all western volunteer battalions was pointed red cuffs.

LEFT **O'Donnell Freikorps. Headgear was offically a felt shako, but was more likely to have been a fur *kolpak* with yellow lines. (BL)** CENTRE **Mahoney Freikorps. He wears an early *corsehut*, but is otherwise in a Tyrolean uniform. The knotted tassle suspended from the left shoulder epaulette was black for Schutzen (sharp-shooters) and green for Jäger. (BL)** RIGHT **Grün-Laudon Freikorps. Uniform distinctions included a single button on the point of each cuff and very simple knots on the trousers. He is carrying a 1755 55cm-long bladed Jäger sabre. (BL)**

The third Archduke Charles Legion was formed in early March, but the time required to raise these light troops delayed the advance into Bavaria in Spring 1809. The six Bohemian battalions were designated as the Archduke Charles Legion and three Moravian/Silesian battalions as the Moravian Freikorps. Battalions of 1,264 men were planned, but actually totalled less than 8,000 in nine battalions. The 1st, 2nd and 4th Legion Battalions joined the Army in Bavaria in April, performing light infantry tasks.

Usually known as the Waltrich Jäger, the 1st Legion battalion comprised skilled weapons handlers drawn from foresters and hunters. Its

Composition of the Archduke Charles Legion, 1809

Battalion	District	Commanding Officer
1st	Prague	Major Waltrich
2nd	Prague, Rakonitz and Beraun	Major Prince Kinsky
3rd	Königgratz and Chirudim	Major Count Lougier
4th	Saaz, Bunzlau, Bidsow, Leitmeritz	Major Trogoff/Lt-Col. Jannek
5th	Pilsen, Prachin, Klattau and Ellbogen	Major Count Woraczicsky
6th	Tabor, Budweis, Czlau and Kauerzim	Major Count Czernin

530 members were reduced to 243 at Wagram in July after heavy casualties at Teugen-Hausen (19 April) and Eckmühl (22 April). The 2nd battalion was a mixture of exempted categories and Landwehr volunteers – half were factory workers from Prague and Rakonitz with volunteers from Beraun, joined by 400 local Landwehr to field a strength of 985, which suffered heavy casualties at Aspern and Wagram.

Both the 3rd (650) and 4th (950) Legion battalions missed Aspern, but fought at Wagram, although the 3rd were considered no better than Landwehr. Numbering 880 and 950, the 5th and 6th Legion Battalions saw no major action based at Krems.

The three Moravian Freikorps battalions had larger establishments. The first two were volunteers, mostly hunters:

1st: Brünn (Brno) commanded by Major Seyffert with 1,113 men;

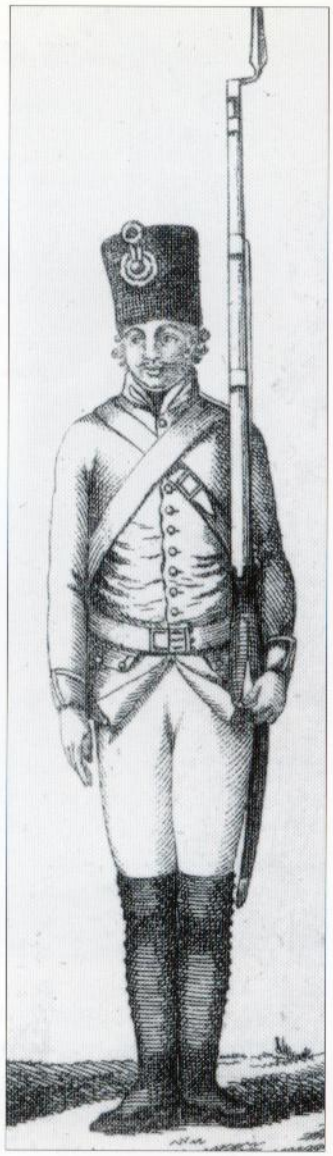
2nd: Ölmutz and Prerau under Major Count Vetter (later Major Freiherr Le Breux) raised only 933. Based at Krems, the 1st saw no action; the 2nd suffered heavy losses in IV Korps' advance-guard at Aspern and Wagram. The 3rd battalion was raised by combining the under-strength Olmütz and Iglau 2nd Landwehr battalions under Major Freiherr von Boxberg (later Major Dobler). Its 1,269 troops were reduced to 1,057 by Aspern. Also fighting at Wagram, they were no better than Landwehr.

Resembling the 1800 Legion, this Legion wore black shakos (probably *corsehuts* for the 1st Battalion) with green plumes. The darker brown *Rehbraun* coat was faced red on the cuffs and collars; the pike-grey trousers are sometimes shown with red stripes, buttons were white metal, and the black shako had the normal rank ring distinctions. The remainder of the equipment was Line issue, with the black leatherwork. The Moravians are shown in the same uniforms, sometimes wearing knee-length black boots. Old 1800 cartridge boxes with Bohemian/Moravian symbols were in use. The 3rd Moravian battalion initially wore the Moravian Landwehr uniform.

In mid-1808, Vienna raised five Landwehr battalions, which included many exempt volunteers. Responding to Charles' call for volunteers, these battalions (and an additional 6th) formed up on 1 March 1809 as the ***Vienna Volunteers*** in six-company battalions: 1st St Quentin (600 men); 2nd Steigentesch (600); 3rd Somerau-Beeckh (600); 4th Küffel (800); 5th Salis (900); 6th Managetta (900). At Ebelsberg on 3 May, the 4th-6th battalions spearheaded a counterattack which halted the French assault across the Traun River. Only the 1st-5th battalions fought on the Marchfeld, as the 6th was part of the Vienna garrison, which surrendered in early May.

The 1st Battalion volunteered to pay for their own uniforms (see Plate F3). The remainder wore the same uniforms as the Lower Austrian Landwehr, an ash-grey knee-length greatcoat faced red on the collar and cuffs, over a white waistcoat and linen trousers, black shoes and gaiters. They carried canvas packs or bags instead of backpacks. NCOs wore black leather belts and officers wore bicornes, grey jackets or black *Roquelors* and boots with regular officer distinctions.

Raised in May from the Prague garrison by the Bohemian magnate family, the ***Lobkowitz Jäger*** were kitted out as a volunteer formation under Major Germain. 430 men in four companies saw action at Wagram; their uniform details are unclear, but probably similar to the Legion.



Rohan Infantry. Note the upright collar with facing stripes on a simpler cut jacket than the current Line pattern. (BL)

1790s Carneville Jäger: The 18th-century French-style jacket is open at the chest showing a white waistcoat. It has pointed cuffs and wide black lapels with white bars. Loops above the cuffs and a sabre designate a junior NCO. (BL)

The second ***Carneville Freikorps'*** three companies were reduced to two by mid-May, after suffering heavy casualties at Gross Enzersdorf (Aspern). They wore a modernised version of the 1790s uniform with the new black shako featuring a rosette, black/yellow pompon and plume. The 1798-pattern grass-green tunic retained the red collar, black cuffs and lapels, yellow lace and buttons. The breeches were now blue, either Jäger or Hungarian style, although the white waistcoat was still worn. Black leatherwork was standard.

The ***Vienna Volunteer Jäger*** were raised in May from local hunters by Count Schlägenberg. Eighty men were organised in three companies, wearing black *corsehuts*, long grey coats with green facings and gold piping; *hechtgrau* Jäger trousers. The unit fought around Gross Enzersdorf during Aspern.

The ***Inner Austrian Freikorps*** comprised six battalions, each about 800 strong in six companies, one from each province. Recruits were raised from the Jäger and volunteers of the Landwehr battalions, joined by Tyrolean deserters from the Bavarian army, but mostly officered by regulars. Green German jackets and trousers were worn, although some officers are shown in pike-grey Jäger uniforms with elaborate epaulettes. Uniform details included a brass hunting horn on the collar, helmets with light green crests, or Jäger *corsehuts* with plumes in provincial colours, and black boots.

1st: Graz and Bruck (Styria); 2nd Salzburg (***Erzherzog Johann Jäger***); 3rd: Klagenfurt; 4th: Laybach; 5th: Trieste comprising four infantry and two Jäger companies; 6th: Trieste.

Three ***Galician Battalions***: 1st (East), 2nd (West), 3rd (East) wore simple uniforms of felt hats, brown coats faced bright red (*hochrot*), blue Hungarian trousers with simple knots and black leatherwork.

Raised on 8 April under Major Ugarkovic, the ***Dalmatian Freikorps*** wore everyday Dalmatian dress and, armed with carbines and Balkan knives, they fought under Stoikewich against Marmont.

The ***Maria Ludovika (Siebenburgen) Freikorps*** comprised two battalions formed in May 1809. They wore tall black bearskin caps with a small peak, similar to a busby, brown German jackets faced red on a high collar and cuffs, blue Hungarian trousers without knots, yellow buttons and black leatherwork. Officers wore a black waistbelt with a square embossed brass clip buckle. Footwear was either black Hungarian cavalry boots, or shoes and gaiters.

The ***Frankish Legion*** was made up of three companies of French and Bavarian deserters, based on a depot from the Brunswick-Oels Freikorps. Formed along the Bohemian border late in the war, they were uniformed as Jäger in pike-grey faced grass-green, with yellow buttons.

The War of Liberation 1813-14

The ***Austro-German Legion*** was formed on 26 August 1813, mainly from Westphalian deserters, all soldiers coming from outside the Empire. The infantry battalion wore a black *corsehut* with a tall plume, a long dark blue jacket faced with yellow round cuffs and blue trousers. The Jäger battalion wore a *corsehut*, and a dark green uniform faced black and piped red.

Raised in two battalions from Caslau and Chrudim, the ***German Light Infantry*** were based on cadres from the 31 German Infantry regiments.

Vienna Volunteers (1797). Mounted volunteer; two poorly armed peasants; Merchant Corps; university student with Crespi Dragoon carbine with spear bayonet; university professor; citizen; Assembly officials. They wear a mixture of dark and pike-grey uniforms, flat fronted tricornes and peasant hats, and the officials have red/white/red plumes. (Castle)

The *hechtgrau* was exhausted, so the battalions adopted a sky blue jacket in German style faced yellow on the collars and round cuffs, white overalls, tucked into short black gaiters with shoes or boots. Tall black *corsehuts* with yellow-black cockades and drooping plumes; black leatherwork, yellow buttons (1st battalion), and white (2nd).

The ***Italian Freikorps*** was recruited in October 1813 with one company named the 'Italian Legion'. It grew to two battalions by drawing on deserters and POWs . Disbanded in October 1814. (See Plate H2.)

The ***Serbian Freikorps*** were raised in August 1813 from refugees fleeing into the Banat and Serbs in the southern Empire. Based around Wallach-Illyrian Grenzer cadres, their officers were appointed on the basis of how many men they produced. The first two battalions, with a strength of 1,321 each, fought in Italy. A third was organised on 29 October with a depot division and a fourth battalion was started by December. The uniform was similar to their national costume, the *klobuk* having developed into a lower, dark red (occasionally blue) bell-top hat with a yellow-black rosette. Troops wore neckstocks, brown Turkish jackets piped yellow, blue waistcoats, baggy blue Turkish trousers with yellow embroidery. A red waistbelt carried weaponry. Black mottled greatcoats with a hood and brown backpack completed the uniform. Armed with muskets and the 1813-pattern *Handschar*, leatherwork was black including a Grenadier-pattern scabbard with iron mountings.

The ***Siebenburgen Jägers*** 1st battalion was formed from Saxon men over 1.61m around cadres from the 1809 battalions. The 2nd battalion was recruited from Szeckels and Vlach, officered by Grenzers. They wore Jäger uniforms with epaulettes.

As Dalmatia was recovered, a ***Dalmatian Freikorps*** was formed in January 1814, wearing Balkan clothing of light blue shirts and trousers faced madder-red, with a madder-red shako. Former soldiers from the Tyrol were formed into the ***Tyrolean Sharpshooters and Jäger*** by Fenner as

that territory was recovered. Wearing old Jäger uniforms, they were armed with hunting rifles and issue weapons.

CAVALRY

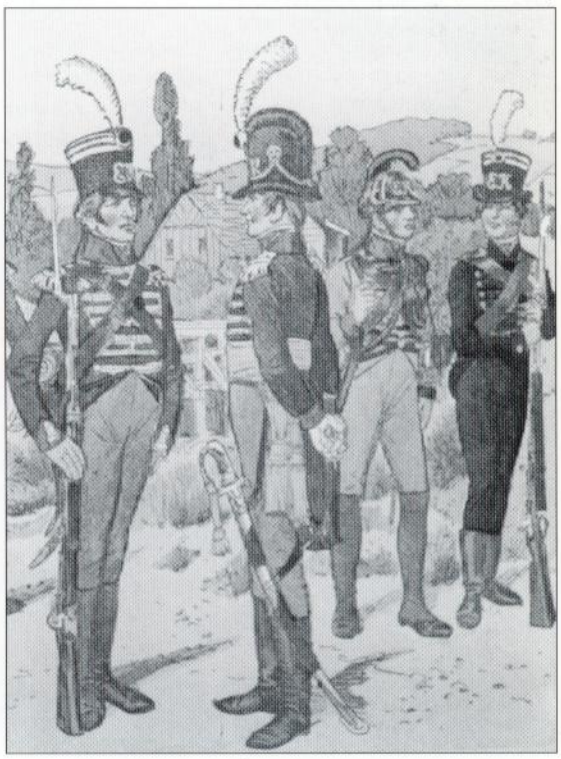
Austrian cavalry maintained a peacetime strength only slightly smaller than in wartime, but several auxiliary units were formed for the Revolutionary Wars.

Degelmann's Uhlans (1792 Schwarzenberg/1793 Keglevich) were raised in Galicia alongside the O'Donnell Freikorps in 1790. Comprising 1,165 men in six squadrons, the unit became the 2nd Uhlans in 1798 with a dark green *czapka* (headgear)top. (See Plate E2.)

French émigrés created units intended as cadres: The ***Bourbon cavalry*** were designated as two brigades (four squadrons in reality) numbering 300 each wearing Royalist uniforms. Officers wore black tricornes; the men wore black shakos, dark blue dolmans with three vertical lines of buttons, poppy red pelisses and dark blue breeches. White leatherwork included a waistbelt with brass clasp.

Three regular units defected in 1793, the first two being Hussar divisions (two squadrons) of 200 men each. The ***Saxe*** wore the Royalist uniform of a grass-green dolman and pelisse laced yellow, red pointed cuffs piped yellow, red trousers, white leatherwork, and a shako with a red tail. Recruited in Alsace, the ***Bercsyeni*** wore a dark blue dolman and pelisse, laced yellow and red pointed cuffs piped yellow. Their shako had a white tail; dark blue trousers. Both were amalgamated with two squadrons each from the 11th Latour Dragoons and 6th Coburg Dragoons to form the 13th Light Dragoons in 1798.

1800 Archduke Charles Legion. Wrongly coloured, this Knötel print shows the variety of equipment used. (Left) Private and officer of the Leib Battalion, wearing epaulettes. The officer wears a crested round-topped hat with a wide brim. In the helmet, a Jäger, and right, a private from the 16th battalion. The two privates are from the privately funded battalions; some students wore bicornes. (Castle)



The 500 ***Royal Allemand Dragoons***, wore dark blue jackets with white braid, blue epaulettes and crimson (*carmesinrot*) pointed cuffs with white piping and a crimson outer central panel. White buttons, white trousers, over-the-knee black boots, white belts with brass waistclasp, and black busbies with white lines completed the uniform. Amalgamated with the four Carabinier squadrons and 73 Anhalt-Zerbst Dragoons to form the 6th (Melas) Kurassiers in 1798, adopting light blue facings.

The ***Rohan Cavalry*** were taken into imperial service in 1795 alongside the infantry, the original six squadrons increasing to 12 by 1796. Uniforms consisted of white shakos with rosettes and yellow-black plumes, yellow cords, poplar green dolmans with yellow-black braid, crimson facings, white lambskin trim and yellow buttons, scarlet Hussar breeches, white leatherwork, red sabretache with '*FI*' cypher and yellow-black braid.

Two squadrons of ***Carneville Freikorps Hussars*** were raised in 1793. Uniforms consisted of grass-green dolmans, pelisses and trousers, with red collars, black cuffs and yellow buttons. The black

shako had a rosette and a yellow-black plume. Piping, which included ten chest braid loops was black and yellow, as were the sashes. Pelisses were trimmed with black fur, and sabretaches were red.

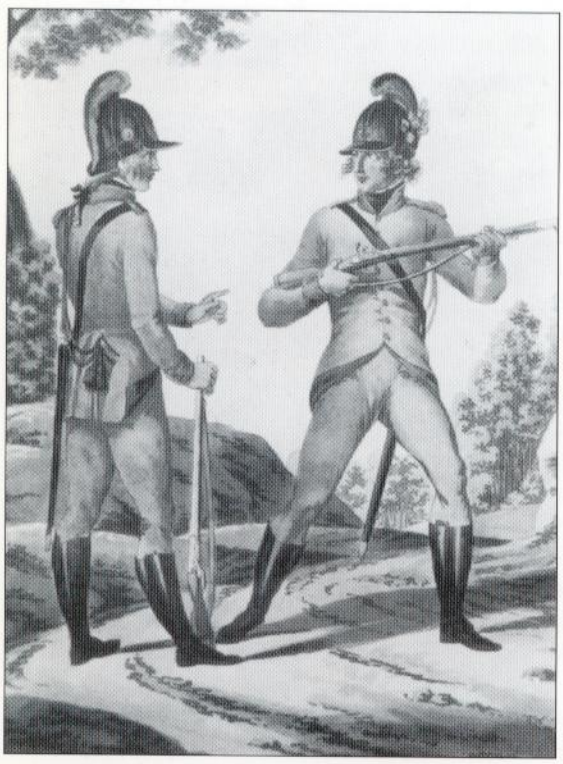
The ***Bussy Mounted Jäger*** were raised by the Bishop of Paderborn in 1795 and taken into imperial service in March 1797. Its four squadrons wore pike-grey uniforms, which became the basis of the uniforms for the eight squadrons of ***Jäger zu Pferd Bussy***, formed in 1798 by amalgamating them with the remains of the Bourbon, Rohan and Carneville cavalry.

Frontier cavalry

Siebenburgen raised the volunteer ***Szeckler Grenz Hussars*** in 1762 from Protestant Hungarians (mostly Szekels and Saxons) and Orthodox Vlach, so most officers could speak both languages. Comprising 1,244 men in six squadrons, the cavalry was raised from the Vlach of the Haromszecker and Czisker Stuhle, the Hungarian Aranyoser and Fogaraser districts, and Hunyader Comitat. Initially they wore their own clothes and then adopted the 1769-pattern Hussar dark blue dolman, pelisse and trousers, laced white (silver for officers). Staff officers wore silver-edged bicornes, other ranks wearing peakless black shakos with a yellow-black rosette, and the Szecklels having flatter hats, more like *kolpaks*. A yellow-black pompon and plume were attached to the front, which also had white rank rings, (silver for officers). Regularised as the 11th Hussars in 1798, the Seckler were involved in the murder of French envoys at Rastatt in 1799 with the Bercsenyi Hussars.

Alongside the ***Wurmser Freikorps*** infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry were raised in 1794. Equipped with old Grenz Hussar (disbanded 1780) uniforms of a black peakless shako, grass-green pelisse and dolman laced yellow, yellow-black barrel sash, with red trousers. Regularised as the 12th Hussars in 1798, the regiment was disbanded in 1801. Like the Line, standards were carried by Divisions from 1769.

Tyrolean Feld Jäger wearing the simplified 1798 uniform and leather helmet with a green-black crest. Only the imperial cypher '*FI*' was fitted to the front. (HGM)



1809

Several units were raised for the 1809 War; 240 ***Galician Cossacks*** formed in three squadrons raised in May 1809, partly from Schill's Hussars. They wore blue *Leibel* coats faced red, blue Cossack trousers with a red stripe down the side, tied with a red waistbelt; brown lambskin *kolpaks* with red bags. (See Plate G3.)

The two squadrons of ***Carneville Freikorps*** cavalry wore a modernised version of the dark green 1790s uniform with Hungarian cornflower blue trousers, white leatherwork and a red sabretache with the '*FI*' cypher. French and Confederation deserters were organised into the ***Frankish-Bayreuth Freikorps***, which was transferred into three Uhlan squadrons.

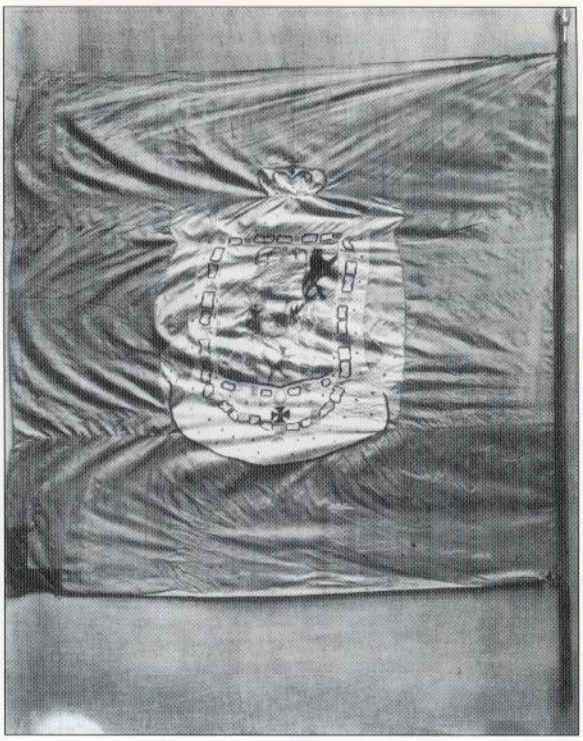
The ***Archduke Charles Siebenburgen Hussars*** were raised in June 1809 in four squadrons of 150 men. Their uniform was a grey shako or *kolpak*, and a dark blue dolman pelisse and trousers faced in light blue.

1813-14

Two Westphalian Hussar regiments which defected at Reichenberg on 23 August 1813 formed the ***Austro-German Legion*** cavalry. The 1st Regiment wore black shakos, dark green pelisses and dolmans, and madder-red breeches; the 2nd Regiment, red shakos, and cornflower blue uniform.

Hungarian Velites were formed in July 1813 to augment the 10 Hungarian Hussar regiments (excluding the Siebenburgen 2nd and 11th regiments) with two divisions (100 men per squadron) each, mixing former Insurrection with volunteers. Those without uniforms wore a loose blue shirt over normal clothing, a shako and saddle being provided by the Buda Uniform Commission. Although there were enough pistols, requisitioning was required to obtain sufficient sabres. Prince Esterhazy equipped 143 men to join the 1st Hussars, so in all, 21 divisions were raised. 1,800 surplus troopers formed depot squadrons.

The ***Kaiser Uhlans*** were raised in Galicia to create additional squadrons for the Uhlans, but were formed into the new 4th Uhlans, (white *czapka* tops). Re-formed in 1813, the Galician Cossacks wore the same uniforms as in 1809. Organised into three field and one depot squadrons, they were disbanded in 1814.



Flag of the 1800 Erzherzog Karl Legion. The Legion standards usually displayed the imperial *Doppeladler* on the reverse. On the red obverse, variations of the imperial and local town arms (as here) or the national symbols of Bohemia (see plate D) or Moravia (an eagle chequered wholly yellow with red, against a blue background). Most poles' brass tops had a simple 'C' cypher. One Moravian standard had a spike inscribed *Pro Krale a pro Wlast 1800* (For Charles and the Fatherland). The flag was white edged with red flames. The obverse displayed the Moravian arms surmounted by a Margrave's hat; the mottos on rose red scrolls were, above *Aryknejzte Karla Czesk´y – Moravsky – a Slezsk´y Wybor* and below, *Pro Krale a pro Wlast*. The reverse displayed just the arms and hat. (BA)

THE LANDWEHR

After initial resistance, Archduke Charles (Generalissimus from 1808) recognised that a 'Reserve Army' was necessary for rapid expansion in wartime. Alongside Reserve battalions attached to each non-Hungarian Line regiment, a Landwehr (conscript militia) was created to defend their home territory and relieve regular garrisons. The Landwehr Patents were published on 12 May and 9 June 1808. Across the western (Austrian, Bohemian and Moravian) lands, service was compulsory for all males aged between 18 and 45, unless a member of the numerous exempt categories.

The conscriptable provinces were divided into three Inspectorates, each headed by an archduke. Lacking any real measure of population, each *Kreis* (district) within each province was required to raise a number of battalions, but much depended on the local *Kreishauptmann* (District Senior Official), and the willingness of the local population. Organised like German battalions in six companies, totalling 800-1,200 men, the battalions were to be brigaded, but only Inner and Lower Austria even attempted to form them.

The Landwehr represented an appeal to nationalism, but the authorities determined to preserve the social order. About half the officers were drawn from local estate owners and officials, the rest from retired and drafted regular officers and NCOs, who all wore their regular

1809 Vienna Volunteers at Ebelsberg. Although they didn't reach the bridge, the 4-6th halted the first French attack on the town in their first action. Shown in *corsehuts* and long coats with white webbing straps instead of leather belts. The NCO wields an infantry sabre. (F. Wöber)

1813 Austro-German Legion infantryman in a dark blue long jacket, faced and piped yellow. The pointed cuffs are an artist's error. (LG)

uniforms. Overall command was held by a local man with the rank of major, whatever his military background, backed by a regular staff.

Under a decree of 10 July 1808, the troops were to undergo 21 days drill per year, assembling in local settlements after church on Sundays and festival days for training. Inevitably, poor weather and distance discouraged many, who forgot what they had been taught. In March 1809, the Landwehr began two-week camps, but were called up before these were completed.

The depots were cleared to provide weapons for the Landwehr, so many muskets dated back to 1744 patterns, although the authorities tried to standardise equipment at company level. Many muskets were 6/4 Löth (18.3mm) calibre, instead of the 5/4 Löth (17.6mm) calibre in use after 1798, and the lack of ammunition allowed just four practice live and six blank rounds per man. NCOs were distinguished by carrying old infantry sabres.

By early 1809 about 100,000 Landwehr were under arms. When war began, the Landwehr were used on internal security and guarding communications, but were moved forward to support the retreating army, suffering high desertion rates. Their overall performance was poor and only a manpower shortage forced Archduke Charles to persuade a composite Prague and nine Moravian battalions to join the Army alongside Lower Austrian battalions at Wagram. Placed individually among regular troops, most broke in the early stages of the battle.

Inner Austria

Directed by Archduke John, Inner Austria was the administrative name for the provinces of Styria, Carniola and Carinthia, joined by Salzburg, Trieste and Austria's coastline. Organised in seven brigades, battalion

1: Grenzer sharpshooter, 2nd Regiment, 1798-1809
2: Grenzer infantryman, 7th Regiment, pre-1798
3: Grenzer, Szluin (4th Regiment), pre-1810

1: Tschaikisten, pre-1798 uniform
2: Tschaikisten officer, pre-1808
3: Seressaner scout
4: Tschaikisten, c.1813

1: Grenzer infantryman, 13th Wallach-Illyrian Regiment, 1814
2: Grenzer officer, 1813
3: Grenzer artilleryman, 1801-09

1: Archduke Charles Legion, Infantryman, 1792-98
2: NCO, 2nd Moravian Freiwillige Battalion, 1809
3: 1800 Student holding the Leib Battalion flag
4: Officer, Brisen Battalion, Archduke Charles Legion, 1800

1: Tyrolean sharpshooter, 1792
2: Degelmann Uhlan, 1792
3: Croation-Slavonian sharpshooter, 1794
4: Officer, Wurmser Freikorps

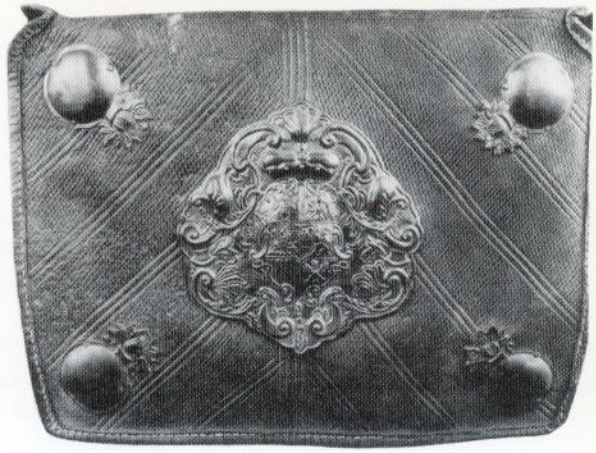
1: Officer, Vienna Merchants Volunteer Jäger, 1800
2: Vienna Volunteer, 1796
3: Korporal, 1st Battalion Vienna Volunteers, 1809

1: Officer, Carinthian Landwehr, 1809
2: Drummer, Styrian Landwehr, 1809
3: Lower Austrian Landwehr, 1809

1: Insurrection officer, 1800s
2: Galician volunteer cossack, 1809/13
3: Italian Light Infantryman, 1814
4: IR4 Landwehrman, 1813

strengths ranged from 800 to 1,300, of which 20 to 230 were rifle-armed *schutzen* (sharpshooters), drawn from local hunters and affluent citizens. In their own locality, these Landwehr were better motivated and some battalions fought well under Jellacic and at Raab.

Under a regulation of 15 July 1808, their uniform was to include a black round hat 15.8cm high with a 9.2cm wide crown and wide brim, which could be turned up on the left side to resemble a *corsehut*, held by two vertical black wool straps and a button to which was attached a 7.9cm diameter wool cockade in the provincial colours. The green double-breasted jackets had white buttons, and 9.2cm-deep round cuffs were sewn on the sleeves. The collar was the provincial facing as were the jacket turnbacks and piping. The jacket tails were to average 42.1cm long. Two epaulettes were green, piped in the provincial facing with a white button. Grey German trousers had an instep strap attached at the ankle and black gaiters with black leather buttons and straps. Ordinary footwear was covered by the gaiters to ensure some uniformity. Bayonet and cartridge box straps were 5.3cm wide, and mostly of webbing or thick linen to save the cost of leather. This was the uniform worn by town-dwellers; rural peasants wore a single-breasted coat over ordinary clothes with a wide-brimmed hat.



The Lobkowitz Jäger were issued with old Seven Years War cartridge boxes from the Prague magazines. Most of these men were musket armed. (BA)

NCOs were differentiated by an infantry-pattern jacket, black leather crossbelts and the old infantry sabre with a wool portépée in green mixed with the facing colour, and a regulation cane. Officers wore tricornes turned up about 2.8cm, trimmed with 5.2cm black silk or silver, although most wore bicornes of the same style. On the left side, an 18.5cm-long, 9mm-wide silver strap turned in half at a small silver button with a cockade on the top edge and a silver or facing colour silk drooping plume. Jacket tails reached the knee like those of the Line officers. *Schutzen* (sharpshooters) wore a *corsehut* with a green/white plume, or a helmet with a bugle badge, and a thick green wool strap with a small round tassel to which a wooden powder horn was attached. The smaller cartridge box, which contained rifle balls, was supported by a 5.3cm-wide (blackened) leather belt over the left shoulder, under the only epaulette.

Styria raised 13 battalions of six companies: Graz (5); Bruck (2 of four companies); Judenburg (2); Marburg (2) and Cilli (2). Coats were faced white, some apparently with light blue piping; Hungarian knots and piping down the side of the trousers were blue-grey. The *corsehut* is shown with either a cockade and a large green-over-white plume, and a metal round-ended rectangular badge engraved with the battalion number.

Carinthia raised five battalions of six companies each: Klagenfurt (3), Villach (2). Officers wore green jackets faced red, and the infantry cuffs were either grey piped red or plain, with red epaulettes and white buttons. Many wore top hats with a cockade of red within green within red. The same uniform was worn by the two Trieste battalions. The 1st (from the city) comprised seven companies, and the 2nd (from the surrounding district) four, with an additional four Jäger companies most of

Major Prince Ferdinand Kinsky, commander of 2nd Archduke Charles Legion Battalion. Despite suffering heavy losses, the battalion was mentioned for its steadiness at Aspern against the French cavalry. His major's uniform has gold trim to its cuff and bicorne, but in the background, the men are wearing simple shakos and black leatherwork.

1813 German Light Infantry. A contemporary picture by Klein shows a similar uniform to the German Legion, but with a light blue jacket and round German cuffs. The *corsehut* has a yellow-black pompon.

whom were recruited into the Inner Austrian Freikorps battalions. Jäger wore brass horns on the collar, helmets with light green crests, and black boots.

Carniola raised ten battalions, mostly of six companies: Laybach (two); Neustadt (three, the 3rd battalion with only four companies); Adelsberg (three, one of four and one of eight); Görz (two, the 1st with seven companies). Their uniforms were faced light blue, and the cockade yellow within blue.

Salzburg raised four battalions, each of eight companies, except the 2nd, which comprised six. The Staff companies wore brass badges on their *corsehuts*, and others had yellow within green cockades. Grey breeches, black shoes and gaiters were standard. The Staff (or 1st) Company wore dark green jackets faced and piped yellow (also on breeches), black leatherwork, and some wore black boots. Land Companies wore peasants' grey smocks faced and piped yellow.

Austria

Austria's Landwehr were attired in a peasant's long grey coat and a black hat turned up on one side like a *corsehut*, lacking plumes and provincial cockades. Archduke Maximillian d'Este raised 15 battalions from Upper Austria (550-700 men) in four companies each: Hausrück supplied four, Innviertel three, Traunviertel four, and Mühlviertel four. Moved out of their province to support Hiller's retreating troops in May, many deserted. Only one composite battalion (1477) remained at Wagram.

Lower Austria raised 19 battalions of four companies (600-900 men): Viertel Unter Wiener Walder provided six, Viertel Ober Wiener Walder four (the 1st battalion comprising six companies of 1,200 men), Viertel Unter Manhartsberg four (the 1st comprising six companies of 1,000 men), and Viertel Ober Manhartsberg five. The battalions were brigaded into two formations – Manhartsberg and Vienna Woods from north and south of the Danube. Ten battalions fought at Wagram. NCOs wore black leather belts, and carried Grenadier sabres with a yellow-black portépée, and a cane. Officers wore bicornes. Although many Landwehr from 1809 are shown in a simple peasant's smock, some Lower Austrian battalions were issued grey Line-pattern tunics with collar patches, with a Line greatcoat. (See Plate G3.)

Bohemia/Moravia-Silesia

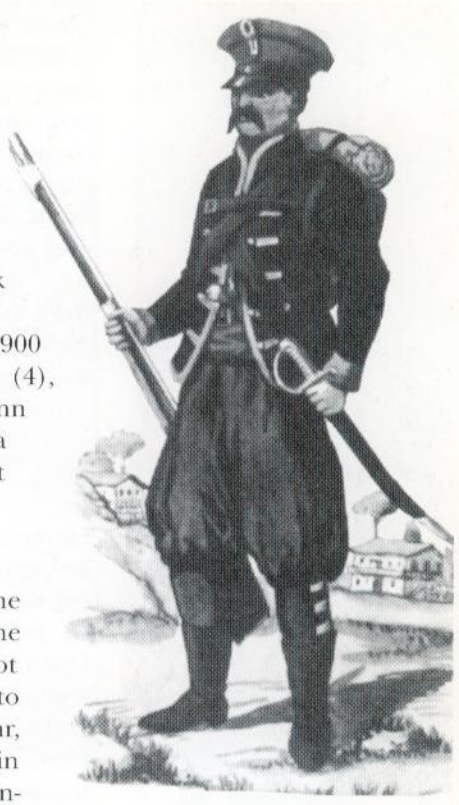
Archduke Ferdinand d'Este organised the northern provinces: Bohemia raised 55 battalions of six companies (520-900 men): Klattau (3), Prachin (4), Budweis (3), Tabor (2), Ellbogen (3), Pilsen (3), Leitmeritz (5), Bunzlau (6), Saaz (2), Rakonitz (2), Kaurim (2), Caslau (3), Bydzow (4), Königgrätz (5), Chrudim (4), Prague (2), Beraun (2). There were mutinies early in the war, although 13 battalions joined the incursions into Saxony. Their uniforms imitated the Lower Austrians, officially

faced light blue, but many adopted their local Line regiment's facing colours, such as the Saaz Battalions, which wore IR42 Erbach's orange. The Prague battalions are shown in a contemporary picture as wearing shakos with open metalwork badges (probably '*LW*') under the yellow-black pompon, grey smocks or long coats faced blue, gaiters and black belts. NCOs and officers wore knee-length boots, white or *hechtgrau* trousers and black shakos. Officers' shakos had a rosette under the yellow-black pompons and the black waistbelts had a brass embossed square clasp.

Moravia-Silesia raised 24 battalions of six companies about 900 strong. Prerau (3), Teschen (2), Iglau (2), Znaim (2), Brünn (4), Olmütz (5), Hradschin (3), Troppau (3). The 2nd Iglau and Brünn battalions consolidated into 3rd Moravian Volunteers. With a larger peasant population, more Moravians wore black peasant hats.

Flags

An 1809 order specified that Landwehr flags would display the imperial *Doppeladler* on the obverse and the provincial arms on the reverse, although the size and background colour were not stipulated. Line regiment flags had been reduced from two to one per battalion in 1808, so many were re-used by Landwehr, such as the 1806 pattern *Ordinarfahne* carried by 1st Prachin Battalion, (many displayed older designs). Others were personalised: 1st Unter Manhartsberg Battalion's 1806 flag was embroidered in the top staff corner with '*1er Bat VUMB*'. Nationalist emblems were used in Inner Austria: all Graz battalion flags (except the 1st: see Plate G2) displayed a Styrian Panther in natural dark yellow (the 4th displaying the '*FI*' breast-shield) on a white shield surmounted by a crown, on a dark green background. On the obverse were local saints: 2nd: Virgin of Maria-Lankowitz; 3rd: St. Egidius; 4th: St. Leonard; 5th: St. Lawrence. The Brück battalions displayed the Virgin of Mariazell; the Cilli: St. Daniel. Green/white ribbons were attached to the spike, which were inscribed with patriotic slogans, such as the 1st Bruck's: '*Gott, Kaiser und Vaterland sind unsere Losung*'.



1814 Serbian Freikorps armed with a musket, pistol and an old Grenadier sabre with black leather iron-mounted Grenadier pattern scabbard. The regulation 1813 pattern *Handschar* was not a true Balkan weapon, being adapted from the 1809 Grenadier sabre with a 66cm curved blade sharpened on both sides. Its high iron hilt had small parrying bars, below a wooden or horn fish-tailed handle. (LG)

The Wars of Liberation

Austria disbanded the Landwehr in Autumn 1809. The muster rolls were maintained and the battalions were re-formed in mid-1813. For this war, the battalions were attached to the Line regiments, drawn directly from the regiment's recruitment district. The Landwehr provided both the reserve battalion and a home guard for the western regiments (not Hungary nor Galicia). Each district would supply a 1st battalion to act as the 4th battalion of its parent regiment, marching out with the Line battalions. The 2nd performed depot and garrison duties.

Each Landwehrman wore a black *corsehut* without a plume, but with a brass heart-shaped shield engraved with its parent Line regiment number. An iron-grey coat with short tails of infantry cut was faced in the regimental colour on collars, cuffs and edged epaulettes with regimental buttons. Iron-grey waistcoats, white trousers, black gaiters to below the knee, and black leatherwork with a dark grey greatcoat com-

Wurmser Hussars were uniformed from old Frontier Hussar (disbanded 1780) uniforms, some illustrations showing more elaborate shako lines. Armed with sabres and the old Grenzhusaren lance, which was 351cm long with a 31cm blade. The jacket was worn as here rather than in Hungarian fashion. (BL)

pleted the uniform. NCOs were distinguished by an old infantry sabre, yellow-black portépée and cane. Officers were prescribed to wear a black bicorne edged with a black silk band, waist sashes, iron-grey coats faced only on the cuffs and with long coat tails like Line officers, white waistcoats, white or mottled grey trousers with narrow gold or silver piping (according to button colour) on the trouser seams and black boots. They carried a sword with black leather grip and wore a mottled grey greatcoat.

When French 'Illyria' was recovered, additional troops were raised from the Littoral (coast) and Trieste. Two battalions of four companies each, plus two Jäger companies (the Istrian Landwehr), wore a dark *hechtgrau* coat and trousers with green facings, shakos or *corsehuts*.

THE INSURRECTIONS

Hungary, Croatia/Slavonia and Siebenburgen were not subject to conscription. Their Diets (noble assemblies) voted quotas of troops for the regular army. Insurrections made up of nobles and some peasants could be called out for home defence, although nobles could purchase replacements. Untrained, they were at the end of a long queue for equipment.

In 1797 only the Vezprim and Neutra infantry were called up. Uniforms consisted of black peakless shakos, light blue dolmans and trousers with simple knots, yellow buttons, natural leather belts, and black lace for the Neutra. In 1800, the infantry were uniformed in light or cornflower blue, with red facings.

The Hungarian Insurrection cavalry wore a traditional Hussar uniform with a red shabraque embroidered with the Komitat (County) or royal cypher, '*FIF*'. The infantry wore short dolman jackets with small turnbacks, pointed cuffs and knots, which were more elaborate for officers. The shako was worn without a cockade and loop, with only a front peak (after 1801) and pompon. Three rows of buttons with light blue loops ran across the dolman and pelisse.

1800

Above the Danube: Pest, Bacs, Trencsin, Hont/Gran, Neograd, Pressburg, Neutra 1 & 2, Thuroczar/Zala. Cavalry: Pest, Pressburg and Gran.

Below the Danube: Odenburg/Raab/Weiselburg, Vesprim/Komorn, Weissenburg, Szalad, and Sümegh. Cavalry: Eisenburg (one extra squadron raised by Prince Esterhazy), Weissenburg Stuhl, and Sümegh (one squadron).

Above the Theiss: Borsod/Unghvar, Abaujvar/Zips, and Hewes/Gömor. Cavalry: Jazygier, Kumanier and Hayduck districts (regularised in 1802 as the 12th Palatinal Hussars) Zemplin, and Borsod/Unghvar.

Below the Theiss were Bihar 1 & 2, Arad/Bekes, Temess/Torontal, and Krasso-Szeney. Cavalry: Szathmar, Bihar (including Arad/Krasso-Szeney), and Bekess/Szongrad.

Close to French-occupied territories, the Croat-Slavonian were better armed, their districts consolidated into *Personal* (nobles), *Portal* (or

Cavalry uniforms of the 1797/1800 Insurrections

Komitat	Shako	Peliisse/Dolman	Trousers	Buttons	Lace
Above the Danube:					
Pest	black	cornflower blue	blue	yellow	yellow-black
Pressburg	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	light blue
Neutra	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	black
Bars	ash grey	light blue	light blue	yellow	light blue
Thuroczar	black	light blue	light blue	white	black
Arva	ash grey	grass-green	madder-red	yellow	yellow
Liptau	black	dark blue	dark blue	yellow	yellow-black
Hont	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	yellow-black
Zolyon	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	black
Gran	black	dark blue	dark blue	yellow	yellow-black
Bacs	black	light blue	light blue	white	black
Neograd	madder	light blue	light blue	yellow	yellow
Trencsin	black	dark blue	dark blue	yellow	dark blue
Below the Danube:					
Weissenburg	black	grass-green	madder-red	yellow	yellow-black
Eisenburg	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	black
Szalad	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	yellow
Odenburg	red	light blue	light blue	yellow	yellow
Komorn	black	dark blue	dark blue	yellow	yellow/blue
Tolna	black	dark blue	dark blue	yellow	red
Weiselburg	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	black
Raab	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	yellow-black
Veszprim	black	light blue	light blue	yellow	blue
Baranya	black	grass-green	light blue	yellow	yellow-black
Sümegh	black	grass-green	madder-red	yellow	yellow
Below the Theiss:					
Szatmar	crimson	dark blue	dark blue	yellow	dark blue
Bihar	black	light blue	(grass-green pelisse)	yellow	light blue/ grass green
Szabolcs	black	light blue	light blue	white	black

This Royal Allemand Dragoon wears 18th century over-knee black boots, white belts with round brass waistclasp. The black busby is usually shown with white lines. (BL)

Massal mass levy) and *Banderial* (bands led by more wealthy nobles) Insurrections. In 1800, these troops wore round *klobuks* or Croat hats and from 1801, the black peaked shako. *Roquelors*, light blue *Leibels* (sleeved waistcoats), light blue Hungarian trousers, shoes, black canvas horsehair neckstocks; calfskin or canvas backpacks, cartridge boxes, and crossbelts were all standard issue. NCOs were distinguished by 1765 infantry and Prima Plana sabres with leather gloves; drummers had wooden or brass drums. Infantry units came from Agram/Warasdin/Kreuz, Posega/Syrmien, Banderial of Agram/Kreutz; and Hussars from the Banderial of Agram/Kreutz, Agram/Warasdin/Syrmien.

The Insurrection failed to muster in 1805 and its organisation remained theoretical. Each infantry battalion was between 790 and 900 strong, with a total of about 31,000 men:

Above the Danube: Pressburg 1 & 2, Neutra 1 & 2, Trencsin, Bars, Arva, Sohl, Gran, Neograd, Pest, Ofen, Bacs.

Below the Danube: Weiselburg, Eisenburg 1 & 2, Szalad, Veszprim, Komorn, Weissenburg, Tolna, Baranya, Sümegh.

Above the Theiss: Heves, Gömor, Borsod, Zips, Saros, and Zemplin

Carneville Hussar (1790s): armed with sabre, pistol and old Grenz lances. (BL)

Below the Theiss: Szatmar, Szabolcs, Bihar, Bekes, Csongrad, Arad, Torontal, Temes, Krassova.

The Hussar regiments numbering 1,150 to 1,260 men, used identifying shakos for each district: yellow for Pest, Pressburg, and Trenschin from Above the Danube; madder-red for those Below the Danube (Eisenburg, Baranya, and Szalad's four squadrons); black for Zemplin and Zips' two squadrons from Above the Theiss; and grass-green for Bihar and Temes from Below the Theiss.

1809

Although the Imperial Government wished to create a permanent Insurrection as a 50,000-strong Landwehr, their plan was rejected by the Hungarian Diet. Instead, the 1808 Diet permitted the call-out of 60,000 Insurrection troops for the next three years. The districts were consolidated to form larger battalions comprising six companies numbering 1,000 to 2,000, totalling 21,000 troops. The larger six-squadron Hussar regiments were between 1,020 and 1,230. Mustered to fight at Raab on 14 June, this Insurrection was comprehensively scattered.

Two cavalry regiments joined the Army: the Primatial Hussars, raised as a volunteer formation of 1,011 men in six squadrons by Archduke Charles Ambrosius (Archbishop Primate of Hungary) at his own expense, fielded 915 at Aspern. The Neutra Komitat Insurrection Hussars volunteered for field service, numbering 583 in six squadrons. In the third line of cavalry, these untrained units broke in the face of the French cavalry assault of 22 May – prompting Archduke Charles to write, 'The two regiments of Insurrection cavalry... are good for nothing; they have to be drilled twice a day.'

The infantry wore black shakos with a yellow-black cockade and dark blue tunics laced light blue, with 12 lines of three small flat brass buttons. Collar and pointed cuffs were in the district colours: yellow Above the Danube and crimson Below; light blue Above the Theiss and grass-green Below. They also wore light blue *Leibels* with 8 brass buttons, blue Hungarian trousers with light blue knots and grey greatcoats. Infantry sabres with guards and straps were carried, with a calfskin backpack, linen breadbag, and natural red leatherwork. Drums were brass, according to the regulations. NCOs had rank rings on their shakos, portépées and canes like the regulars; the officers displayed more elaborate knots, gold rank rings on their shakos and Hussar-barrelled waist sashes:

Above the Danube: Pressburg, Pest, Neutra, Neograd.

Below the Danube: Eisenburg 1 & 2, Komorn, Zala, Veszprim, Weissenburg Stuhl (four companies).

Above the Theiss: Heve, Borsod, Gömor, Zemplin, Abaujvar.

Below the Theiss: Szatmar 1, Szatmar 2 (three companies), Mararos, Bihar (three companies).

Hussars' uniforms consisted of a shako in the district colour (black for Above the Danube); a dark blue pelisse with brass buttons, trimmed with black fur laced white, dark blue dolman with brass buttons and dark blue Hussar breeches with light blue knots and side stripes. Overalls were mottled grey. Hussar sabres were carried with iron-mounted scabbards. Bandoliers had an iron clip for carbines and leatherwork was natural or red. Most troopers were equipped with 1770/1798 cavalry pistols and

Contemporary drawing by Geissler, of Bohemian Landwehr camped near Dresden on 23 June 1809 in varied headgear. Six battalions formed part of Am Ende's advance into Saxony. (Hofschröer)

some 1770/79/98 carbines. Horses had black sheepskins, sabretaches were red, and belts natural or red leather. NCOs and officers were equipped as the Line, officers wearing a barrelled yellow and black waist sash and gold trimmed boots.

Above the Danube: Pest, Bars (858 men), Neograd, Pressburg.

Below the Danube: Sümegh, Veszprim, Zala, Eisenburg, Odenberg (two squadrons of 374 men).

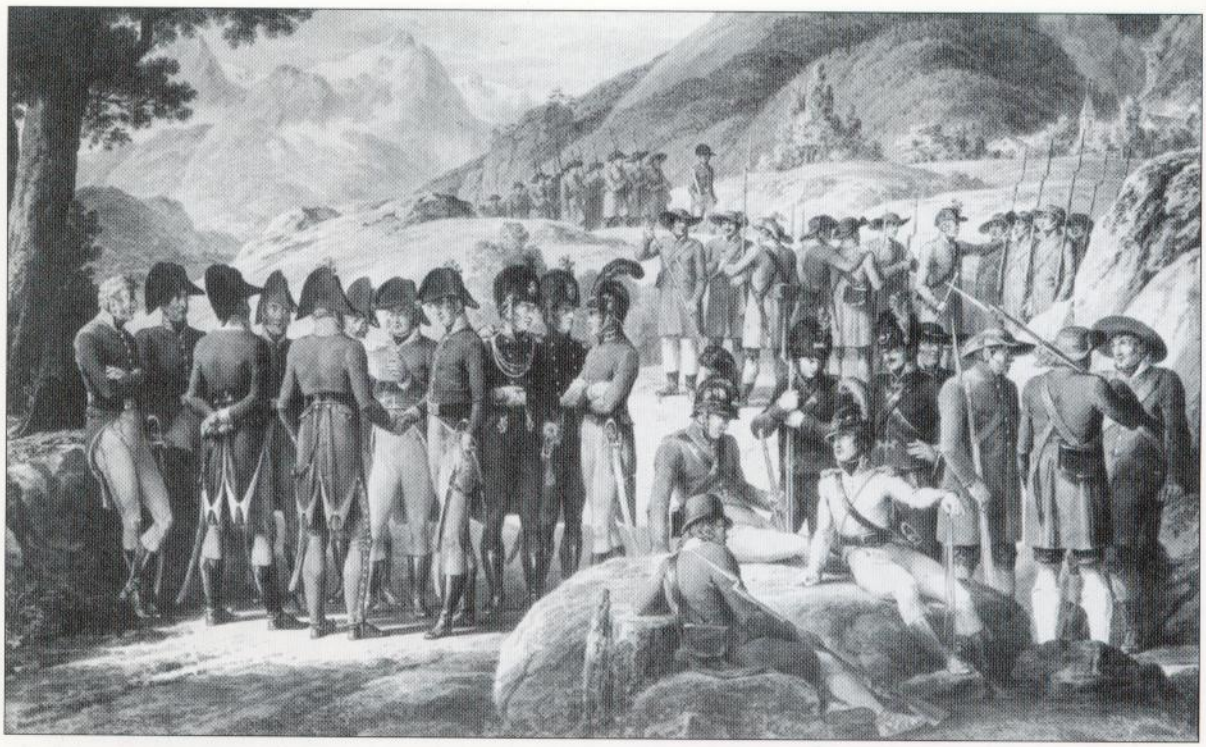
Above the Theiss: Heves, Zemplin.

Below the Theiss: Szabolacs, Bihar, Torontal, Szatamar, Arad.

The *Sabor* (Croat Diet) called out the Croat/Slavonian Insurrection: Ten Croat battalions were mustered: the Personalinsurrection of the Komitates had 1,042 men; the Portalinsurrection of the Komitates 10,000; the Littoral (coast) 2,450 troops; Volunteers numbered 29; the Banderial Insurrection totalled 1,644 men plus five Slavonian battalions (5,000 men). Banderial troops wore black shakos with rank rings for NCOs, a dark brown Gunjac (Croatian laced jacket), an infantry-style light blue waistcoat with small brass buttons and Croatian-cut light blue trousers with light blue knots. A grey greatcoat and Hungarian shoes, infantry sabre or *handschar* dagger and red or natural leatherwork completed the uniform, which was otherwise as the Hungarians'. The Personal and Portal Insurrection were equipped as the Banderial with the exception of madder-red shakos and some grenadier and hussar sabres.

Banderial hussars wore regulation peaked shakos with rosettes and yellow-black lines and pompons, with rings for NCOs and officers. Dark blue dolmans and pelisses with yellow buttons, breeches with yellow-black knots and lace with white Mantel greatcoats were issued, but no carbines. The Personal Hussars wore madder-red shakos, white buttons,

Bohemian Landwehrman from 1813, but wearing the 1809 brown uniform and non-regulation *corsehut* with *'KB'* (Königreich Böhmen) metal badge with a green plume. The pointed cuff is an artist's error. (LG)



Inner Austrian Landwehr. A contemporary picture by Kininger shows officers wearing dark green regulation uniforms. The infantry are in dark peasant smocks with traditional large-brimmed hats (some turned up on the right side to produce a simple *corsehut)*, and shorter boots/shoes, brown leather belts and light grey or white trousers. Rifle and carbine-armed Jäger wear green jackets, *hechtgrau* trousers with knots and a helmet without a comb to support the crest with dark plumes and badges, either of a bugle or Austrian red/white/red bars. Leatherwork was black. (BA)

and light blue dolmans, pelisses and breeches. A total of 12 squadrons turned out with 182 troops in the Personalinsurrection, 866 in the Portalinsurrection, 162 Volunteers, and 601 in the Banderial.

Siebenburgen called out its Insurrection of four infantry and one Hussar regiments (7,000 and 1,500 respectively) in June. Partly equipped from 1800 Insurrection uniforms, the rest were home-made to the Hungarian pattern. Leatherwork was natural or red and all sorts of weapons were carried. Details are sketchy, but one Jäger battalion wore *hechtgrau* faced grass-green uniforms, with black leatherwork.

In 1813-14, the Banderial and Personal Croat-Slavonian Insurrections were called out, comprising two battalions of four companies plus five squadrons of Hussars (four Banderial and one Personal). Mostly officered by retired regulars, the force joined Radvojevich's Korps in French-occupied western Croatia. Two hundred troops from Dragonic formed the separate Illyrian Volunteers.

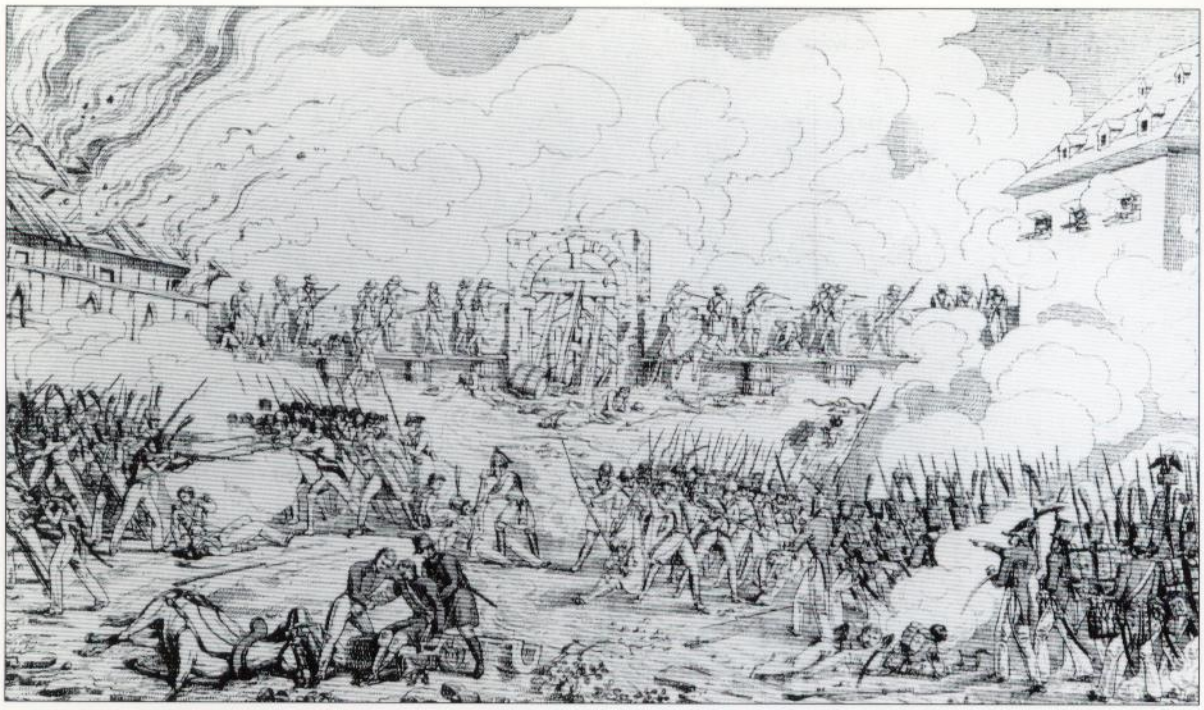
Flags

Most flags were adorned with the provincial emblem on the reverse with a religious or local emblem on the obverse. Surviving examples, roughly the same size as Line flags, date mostly from the Revolutionary Wars. An unknown 1797 formation's white flag showed the Hungarian arms painted on the reverse, with an enthroned Madonna on the obverse. Others show variations of the patron saint on one side backed by an imperial eagle. A Croatian 1797 flag from Warasdin is made of damask displaying the Croat white/red chequerboard as the background; on the reverse are the Warasdin arms, above them the motto *Vexilium Comitatus Varasdinensis Occasione Generalis Nobilium Insurrections Contra Gallum Finibus Regni* ; underneath: *Et Comitatus Aproximanten Indictae In Anno*

1797 Errectum; on the obverse is the Madonna and child. 1809 flags, including Odenburg, show the imperial eagle with a shield bearing the city arms.

The smaller cavalry flags adopted a similar pattern, although most were swallow-tailed. The colours varied: the Thuroczar Komitat carried standards of red brocade painted on one side with the Hungarian arms; on the other the Komitat arms edged with gold flames and the motto *Pro Reg. Et Regno – Auxiliamte Deo – Cott. Thur.* Others such as the Krasso-Sereny Komitat were blue with the Hungarian arms on the obverse and district arms on the reverse.

Salzburg Landwehr. As in most Landwehr units, there was a clear difference between the Staff (1st) Company (foreground) and ordinary Land companies. The Staff wore *corsehuts* with brass badges, pompons are yellow within green, dark green jacket faced yellow and grey breeches, both piped yellow, black leatherwork, black boots or gaiters. The Land soldiers wore peasants' clothing of a grey smock faced and piped yellow. (BA)



ABOVE **2nd Graz (Styria) Landwehr at Raab. Note the flag: the 2nd and 4th battalions showed the Styrian Panther in natural dark yellow (the 4th displaying the *FI* breast-shield) surmounted by a crown.**

THE PLATES

A1: Grenzer sharpshooter, 2nd Regiment, 1798-1809 Wearing the 1798 jacket, Hungarian trousers and a felt *klobuk*, he is armed with the 1795-pattern *Doppelstutz*, which had stronger locks than the 1769-pattern, but was lighter due to the removal of the elaborate metalwork. The supporting iron hook is on the middle square eye on the brass mounting of the 2.52m *Hackenlanze*. He is carrying a 1784 pattern Fusilier sabre.

A2: Grenzer infantryman, 7th Regiment, pre-1798 In the pre-1798 official uniform, he carries the 1765 infantry sabre with straight crosspiece, and the 1784 musket. Note the old style wooden water bottle on a rope, (compare with Kobell's picture on page 5 showing the rectangular metal bottle).

A3: Grenzer on Frontier duty, Szluin (4th Regiment), prior to 1810 This soldier has a 1774 *Commissgewehr* musket, and wears a brown leather Balkan belt with Croatian looser-cut white trousers, *Opanken* shoes and carries a knapsack and *Handschar*. A contemporary traveller described these Grenzer as noticeably strong, mostly tall and of normal build. Their hair was bright black, often cut at the front, but flowing down the chest in two long pigtails. In Siebenburgen in cold weather, the Grenzers' headgear was a fur *kolpak* about 26cm high, although they reverted to the *klobuk* or shako in the summer. In winter, a black single-breasted Zeke coat, reaching below the knee, was worn.

B1: Tschaikisten, pre-1798 uniform Holding a 1764 Tschaikisten sabre with its distinctive saw-teeth, (the Prima Plana sabre had none) this man's *kaskett* front is larger than the ordinary issue to accommodate the double anchor badge. His weapon is the 1768 *Tschaikistengewehr* – similar to the 1767 *Commisgewehr*, but shorter with three barrel rings (like the 1784) and 144cm rather than 151cm long, with a 1.5 Löth-cal. barrel. In the background, from the stern of a *Tschaika*, flies the 1787-pattern Austrian Navy flag. Up to 1804, the centre of the '*Bindenschild*' shield towards the hoist carried the initials '*FII*'.

B2: Tschaikisten officer, pre-1808 This officer wears the flat-fronted tricorne and over-the-knee boots. Until 1803, officers carried the *Stock* (cane) as a symbol of authority. This captain (hauptmann) carries the Spanish Reed with a short gold tasselled strap with a round bone knob. Until 1811 officers could wear any type of sword.

B3: Seressaner Scout, throughout the period This uniform is similar to the Wurmser Freikorps with the wide Balkan weapon belt holding two *Handschars* with their distinctive Balkan hilts, plus an old Turkish pistol. His hair is plaited into a long ponytail, longer than the regulation *queue*. The red cloak had a plain hood. Many Seressaner rode small Balkan ponies.

B4: Tschaikisten, c.1813 This man wears the Tartakos shako with the Pontoonier anchor. The brass-mounted 1807 pontoonier sabre had the same grip as the 1802 sabre, but with an S-shaped parrying bar, and the saw-teeth ran for 36cm along the reverse edge of the 66cm blade. The 1768 Tschaikisten musket was replaced after the wars by the 1815 Sapper and Pontoonier musket, a shortened version of the 1798 musket.

C1: Grenzer infantryman, 13th Wallach-Illyrian Regiment, 1814 Wearing the 1808-pattern tunic which differed from the 1798 with more curved tails, this infantryman is armed with the plain wood iron-mounted 1807 version of the 1798 infantry musket. The September 1806 infantry shako was 8 *Zoll* high, the pompon having a diameter of 3 *Zoll* extending 1 *Zoll* above the upper edge with a leather black-yellow rosette in the centre linked by a yellow lace loop. The small backpack has loops for three tent-spikes on the right side. Viewed as unreliable Orthodox Christians, the Vlach were regularly disparaged as: 'disfigured; rather lively but brutal and perverse; filthy and ill-clothed; addicted to drinking brandy'. His Hungarian trousers show the plainer yellow knots and stripes often shown instead of the official yellow-black.

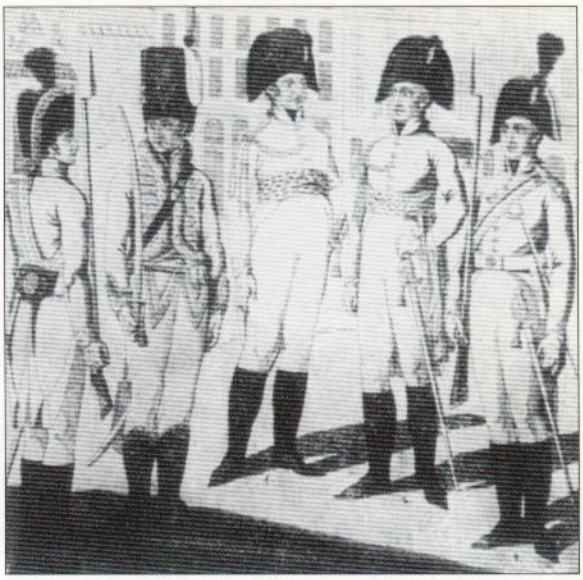
C2: Grenzer officer, 1813. The officer uniform regulation of 17 May 1811 gave Hungarian and Grenz officers a choice of edged weapon, both of which had 77-84cm curved blades. This is the simpler version of the 1811-pattern with a black leather scabbard. He carries the 1809-pattern officer's pistol, stored in a brown leather holster. Many officers wore a bicorne, but this man wears the 1811-pattern officer's shako, with the bell-top and brass fittings of the later wars; it has two wide gold rings as rank distinction for a captain (Hauptmann).

C3: Grenzer artilleryman, c.1801-09 The only difference between this and the infantry uniform was the matchbox attached to the crossbelt. The 1774 artillery sabre resembled the 1765 infantry sabre with a heavier grip, but from 1798, an Artillery and Miner sabre was issued, which differed from a Grenadier sabre in an 8cm longer blade. His *kaskett* has the peak added from 1801 onwards. Behind him on the fire is the 1807 iron cook-pot with its separate pan-lid.

D1: Archduke Charles Legion infantryman, 1792-98 Based on a contemporary illustration from the battle of Würzburg (3 September 1796) shows a *kaskett* with a brass plate bearing the Archduke's 'C' cypher and a drooping plume fixed to the centre. The 18th-century style, (similar to French patterns) jacket divides just below where the white crossbelts cross, to reveal a white waistcoat. The pike-grey uniform at this time was a mid-blue with German square faced *carmesinrot* (crimson). Many would have used muskets but this Legionnaire is carrying a 1779 rifle. Some illustrations show a single-peaked helmet resembling a crude version of the 1798 pattern with a low comb not visible under the mid-grey horsehair *craniere* crest. The crest hangs down at the back level with the bottom of the neck. At the front above the peak is a brass plate, embossed '*FII*' and on the left side behind the side reinforcing panel is a tall black-over-yellow plume.

D2: NCO, 2nd Moravian Freiwillige Battalion, 1809 Based on a contemporary illustration in the Albertina Collection, Vienna, the NCO's rank is differentiated by the gold cuff chevron and chain on the shako. Officers had an additional chain to the front of the shako. The nine battalions mostly carried 1806-pattern Ordinärfahne with the *Doppeladler* (double-headed eagle) on one side, and the provincial arms on the reverse, although two 1800 flags were carried by them at Wagram. Wearing an iron-mounted 1802 Grenadier/NCO sabre with a regular portépée, his pike-grey trousers are of the later darker shade.

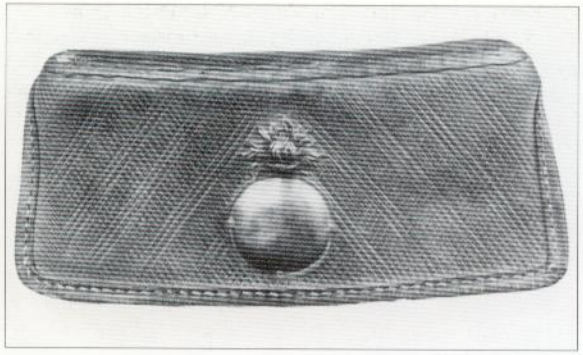
D3: 1800 Student holding the Leib Battalion flag This man is wearing the distinctive red/white epaulettes on his German 1798 jacket with Hungarian-style distinctions and a 1784 infantry sabre. Based on surviving descriptions, the flag had on its obverse the white crowned Bohemian lion with the Latin motto above: *Legio archiducis Caroli Bohemo-Morava-Silesiana*, and beneath, *pro Rege, pro Patria*. On the reverse were the imperial arms with the German motto above: *Erzherzog Karl böhmisch-mährisch-schlesische Legion* and beneath, *für den König, für das Vaterland*. On the reverse of the pole spike were the words *Sieg oder Tod*. Countess Schlich had put a square band around the top of the staff, with a motto around three sides, *Wlast branjme, Penne stugme, Buh a Karel s nami*. On the fourth side was 'C' (Charles' monogram) and *1800*.



Vienna Burgergarde. The major cities had civic guards comprising infantry and cavalry, with artillery detachments in the provincial capitals. The Graz Guard wore grey coats faced red, white trousers, black gaiters and leatherwork and a variety of headgear. Most artillery detachments wore artillery uniforms with long white plumes for officers' bicornes.

D4: Officer, Brixen Battalion, Archduke Charles Legion, 1800 The white plume above the red-white pompon was only worn by self-financed battalions, so is not worn here. He carries an 1798 cavalry pistol, as there was no prescribed pattern until 1809. No pattern of sword was compulsory until 1811, so as was the fashion, he has a Grenadier sabre with a heavier blade and bent more like the Hussar patterns. The jacket facing colour is poplar green, later known as parrot green.

E1: Tyrolean sharpshooter, 1792 Wearing the archetypal Jäger uniform of pike-grey jacket and trousers faced grass (dark) green with a regulation *kaskett*, this man is pumping up the bottle of a 12.8mm cal. 1780 Giradoni air-powered *Windbüchse*. The lock was the air-power mechanism, which ended in an air-tight screw-up brass connection, to which was attached a wrought iron, copper-sheathed air 'bottle' in place of a wooden butt. Fully



ABOVE **A Grenadier cartridge box re-used by the Saaz Landwehr (Bohemia) in 1809. (BA)**

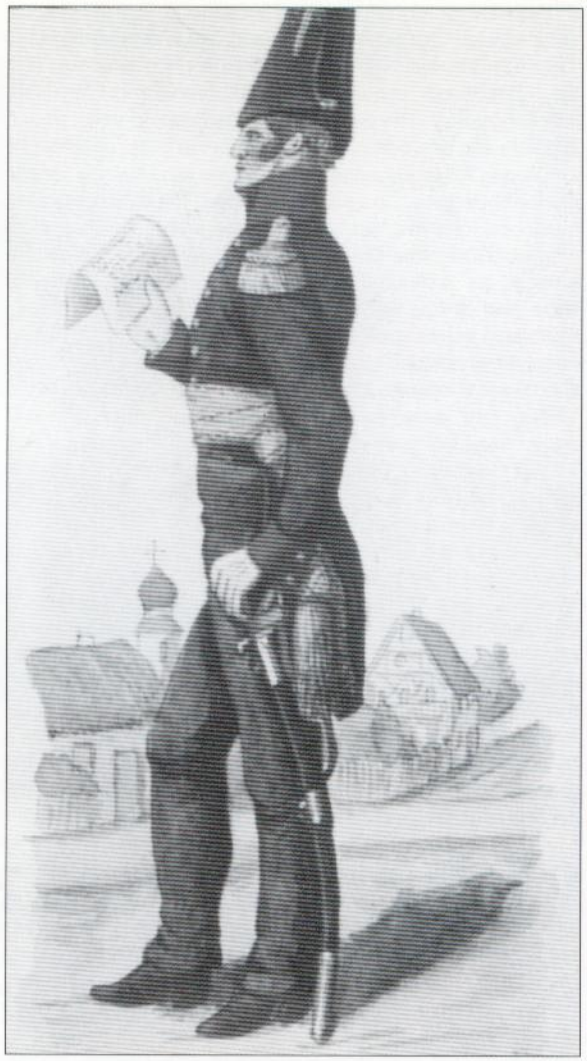
pressurised, the rifled weapon could fire about 40 balls, the first 20 going in half a minute. He is using the iron T-shaped hand-pump with a screw-in end, which was 49.6cm long and weighed 550g. The hammer was a lever, which tensed a firing-spring. The trigger brought it to full tension to open the vent, releasing the air from the bottle. Up to 20 balls were in a side tube on the right-hand side of the barrel which was connected to the base of the barrel by a spring-loaded cross-bar, which moved each ball to the barrel. Lacking a bayonet, the whole weapon was 1.225m long and weighed 3.8kg. Withdrawn in 1800 because of maintenance problems, it was back in service to arm Tyrolean rebels and Volunteers in 1809.

E2: Degelmann Uhlan, 1792 Wearing the early Uhlan uniform of the yellow Polish *Czapka* headgear (white for officers) and the short-tailed grass-green *kurtka* jacket opened at the waist to reveal a green *leibel* waistcoat. The trousers probably lacked side stripes and buttons were yellow. The officers wore long leather Polish boots, the men *Czisman* boots. The lance is a 327cm 1784-pattern, blackened in 1795 style with a 21cm blade. The pre-1798 pennant was quartered yellow-black and had to be fixed so that it could be removed easily. He carries a 1772 Hussar sabre.

E3: Croatian-Slavonian sharpshooter, 1794 This soldier has a peakless *klobuk*. The unusual mid-brown jacket had nine pairs of red lace each with three dulled brass buttons. On the back, narrow red stripes ran down the centre seams from the shoulder to the sides of the jacket vents. The Hungarian-style trousers had a thin red stripe down the sides. All leatherwork was in natural red, except the black Balkan ankle-boots, cartridge box and scabbards. A wide Balkan belt has a brass square clasp, embossed with '*JII*' from the original uniform. He is armed with a home-made musket and a *handschar*.

E4: Officer, Wurmser Freikorps Based on a contemporary 1793 engraving by de Mechel, this officer's *klobuk* has an upturned back peak and silver rings to designate his rank, along with a bone-knob Spanish Reed cane. His boots have a traditional Balkan buff leather insert towards the base. The original picture shows a short Turkish musket.

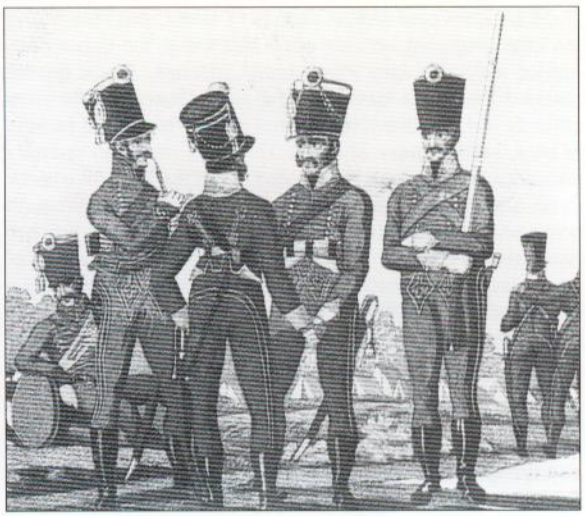
F1: Officer, Vienna Merchants Volunteer Jäger, 1800 Drawn from the City Guard and attached to the 3rd Lower Austrian Volunteer Battalion, the Volunteer Jäger wore



ABOVE **Landwehr officer in 1813, wearing a brown 1808 jacket. Like most officers, he is wearing a bicorne laced in gold and mid-grey overalls. Non-regulation sabre and epaulettes. (LG)**

Viennese uniform similar to the 1796 version. Even officers were armed with a rifle, here a 1779 *Stutzen*, with the powder horn carried on a green tasselled wool rope. A plain black waistbelt with a square embossed clasp supported a light épée. Only one epaulette, edged in gold. was worn.

F2: Vienna Volunteer, 1796. Headgear was a black *corsehut* for the infantry edged with white lace with a black-yellow plume (tricorne for officers). The grass-green coat was a simpler cut than the Line issue with a black panel across a single-breasted jacket. Short Hussar or civilian boots were worn and an infantry sabre carried. Many volunteers were initially armed with 1770 *Crespi* breechloading carbines with the spear bayonet; the breech is shown open. Injuries caused by gas burns led to their replacement by carbines and rifles.

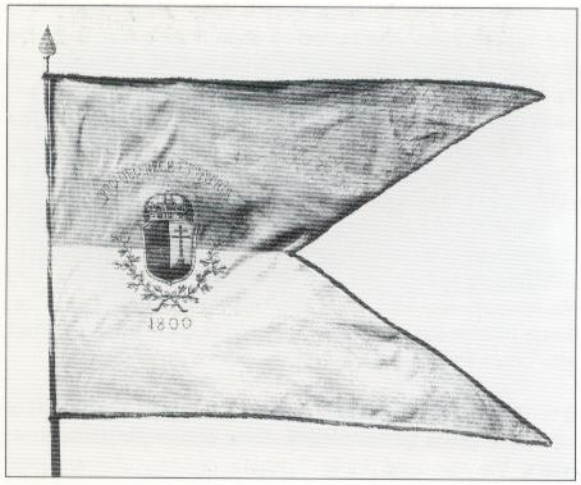


ABOVE **Hungarian Insurrection Infantry. A contemporary watercolour shows a group of officers in the later wars in uniforms with Hussar features – shakos displaying rank rings and lines, barrelled waist sashes instead of the *Feldbinde*. Note the elaborate knots. The infantryman (right) wears a single-peaked shako with red leatherwork. (EMI)**

F3: Korporal, 1st Battalion Vienna Volunteers, 1809
The 1st Battalion volunteered to pay for their own uniforms and wore a darker grey jacket of 1808 infantry cut, faced red on the pointed cuffs and collar patches (*Paroli*). Leatherwork was black, and the *corsehut* had a brass badge, shaped like a rounded-off lozenge, which had the battalion number on it. This NCO's *corsehut* is trimmed in white lace around the brim and base of the crown. Armed with an 1802 NCO sabre, he is holding the 1806-pattern standard. When Empress Maria Ludovika presented the then Landwehr with standards in July 1808, she personally nailed in the ribbons, made of red silk embroidered with '*M.L*'. and '*1808*' on their fringed ends. Some officers are shown with a plain black leather waistbelt with brass embossed square clip, but no waistsash.

G1: Officer, Carinthian Landwehr, 1809 Wearing the top hat in place of the bicorne used elsewhere, this officer wears the standard Inner Austrian uniform of the green double-breasted jackets, overlapping by 15.8cm, with two vertical rows of white buttons. The standing collar was two-thirds the height of the black neckstock, and open to the front in a V shape. The jacket tails reached the knee, like

BELOW **Eisenberg Hungarian Insurrection cavalry in action at Raab (14 June 1809). Typical Hussar uniform and equipment, the Eisenburg regiments wore red shakos. (HGM)**



ABOVE **1800 Raab Insurrection Flag: a red over white flag: Obverse Hungarian Arms with the motto, '*Vincere aut mori*'; reverse: Arms of Raab with, '*Pro Deo, Rege et Patria*'. (BA)**

those of Line officers. The trouser flap was edged with 0.7cm camelhair knots in red with a side stripe reaching to below-knee length black boots, cut away in Hungarian style and trimmed in dark green. An iron-mounted officer's sword in a black scabbard was attached to a black-lacquered belt. The portépée was a mix of silver and red silk. Rank was signified by 2.3cm wide silver stripes on the collar – three for captains, two for senior lieutenants, one for junior lieutenants. Staff rank officers differed with silver trim to their collars and trouser lace.

G2: Drummer, Styrian Landwehr, 1809 The Inner Austrian Landwehr had wooden drums, a surviving example measuring 40.5 (height) x 48cm (diameter). Here the 2nd Graz Battalion drummer has an old Line drum measuring 48 x 43cm. A green low felt hat was common amongst the Styrian troops. Behind him is the flag of the 1st Graz Battalion, which was a nationalist version of a *Leibfahne* with its white background edged with white and green triangular flames. In the centre, the white Styrian Panther with the breast-shield. It measured 4 *Schuhe* 6 *Zoll* x 5 *Schuhe* in size (12 *Zoll* = 1 *Schuhe*. On the obverse was St Nicholas, similarly framed.

G3: Lower Austrian Landwehr, 1809 The ash or mottled grey knee-length coat was loose-fitting, so that it could be worn over civilian clothes in winter, and resembling the Line greatcoat with six white buttons in the upper part, scarlet red cuffs and Paroli collar patches. Black gaiters covered their own footwear. The plain German cuffs were officially red, but drawing on local depots produced facings of blue, yellow, green and red. This man wears an ordinary peasant's brown round hat, turned up on the left with a black strap. The badge is usually shown as heart-shaped, although some were rounded rectangles with the battalion number and possibly the district engraved. Crossbelts were made of white webbing, turned under to strengthen them and sewn with a red thread to create the Austrian national colours. The small cartridge boxes contained 36 rounds; other kit was carried in canvas breadbags and backpacks or a rough sackcloth bag. The musket is an old 1774 pattern.

H1: Insurrection officer, 1800s Based on a contemporary illustration, the uniform is heavily laced both around the knots and down the sides of the trousers. The facings on the turnbacks are very small, but the cuffs and collar are more elaborate. The yellow facings identify him as an officer from a Komitat Above the Danube, but no more precisely.

H2: Galician Volunteer cossack, 1809/13 The lambskin *Kolpak* is decorated with a bag in the facing colour, as is the tied waistbelt. The 1798 263cm lance had a 21cm blade and a striped pennant, measuring 90 x 29cm indented by 43cm. It was fixed to the lance by three metal rings. Although an 1843 reconstruction shows a pistol and Hussar sabre, the shortage of weapons was bad, so only a 1770 cavalry pistol is shown.

H3: Italian light infantryman, 1814 The Italians copied the German Light infantry uniform of a sky blue jacket cut in 1808 German style, faced madder-red on collars and round German cuffs, white overalls tucked into short black gaiters with shoes or boots. They also wore tall black *corsehuts* with a yellow-black cockade and drooping. The 1st Battalion wore yellow buttons and the 2nd, white. He carries an 1807 carbine.

H4: IR4 Landwehrman, 1813 Based on a contemporary Klein print, this Landwehrman wears the official uniform with its heart-shaped brass badge, like the 1809 Lower Austrian Landwehr, and is armed with a 1798-pattern black-lacquered musket. The higher turn-up of the *corsehut* is secured by a knotted black line running down to a black button on the smaller brim. Some troops are illustrated in white overall trousers. An order of 14 June 1813 decreed that Landwehr battalions would carry the regular 161 x 142cm yellow Ordinärfahne and pompons on headgear would be solely imperial yellow-black.

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Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 2nd Régiment Grenzer de Tireurs d'élite portant l'uniforme officiel post-1798 et le Klobuk en feutre. Armé du Doppelstutz de modèle 1795 et d'un sabre de Fusilier modèle 1784. **A2** Soldat d'infanterie du 7ème Régiment Grenzer portant l'uniforme officiel pré-1798, sabre d'infanterie 1765 avec traverse droite et un mousquet 1784. **A3** Karlstadt (4ème Régiment) Grenzer en poste frontalier. Il porte un mousquet 1774 Comissgewehr, une ceinture Balkan en cuir marron, un handschar sans traverse et des chaussures opanken et un paquetage.

B1 Batelier Tschaikisten qui porte un mousquet Tschaikisten 1764 avec ses dents de scie bien reconnaissables. Derrière lui flotte le drapeau rayé rouge/blanc/rouge de la Marine Autrichienne modèle 1787. **B2** Capitaine Tshaikisten de la période précédente portant le tricorne au devant plat et des bottes au dessus du genou. Il porte une canne Spanish Reed avec une petite courroie à glands d'or et un pommeau rond en os. Les officiers pouvaient porter n'importe quel type d'épée jusqu'en 1811. **B3** Eclaireur Seressaner. Son uniforme est similaire à celui du Wurmser Freikorps et la large ceinture d'armes des Balkans porte deux Handschars avec leurs pommeaux balkans bien particuliers et un vieux pistolet turc. **B4** Tschaikisten plus tardif portant le shako Tartakos avec l'ancre de Pontonnier. Il est armé d'un mousquet Tschaikisten 1768.

C1 Soldat d'artillerie Grenzer de la fin des années 1800. Devant lui, sur le feu, une marmite en fer de 1807 avec son couvercle séparé. **C2** Grenzer 1813 avec arme de modèle 1811 simplifié avec fourreau en cuir noir. Il porte aussi un pistolet d'officier de modèle 1809, dans un étui de cuir marron et porte le shako d'officier modèle 1811. **C3** Soldat d'infanterie Grenzer 1814, 13ème régiment Wallach-Illyrien portant la tunique de modèle 1808 et armé d'une version 1807 du mousquet d'infanterie 1798 en bois non travaillé, monté sur fer, avec le perc uteur 1798 plus solide. Le petit paquetage comporte des boucles pour trois piquets de tente sur la droite.

D1 Légion de l'Archiduc Charles vers 1790. Ce légionnaire porte un casque à une visière avec un cimier en crin à l'arrière, qui se termine environ au niveau de la base de la nuque. Il porte un fusil 1779. **D2** Officier ACL 1800 (Bataillon de Brixen). Cet officier porte un pistolet de cavalerie de 1798. **D3** Bataillon Etudiant avec le drapeau du bataillon Leib, qui porte les épaulettes rouges/blanches bien particulières sur la veste allemande patron 1798 avec distinction de style hongrois et un sabre d'infanterie 1784. **D4** Sous-officier du Second Bataillon Moravien Freiwillige. Son rang est indiqué par le chevron doré de son revers de manche et par la chaine de son shako. Il porte un sabre de Grenadier/sous-officier avec monture en fer et un portepee conventionnel.

E1 Tireur d'élite tyrolien 1792 qui porte l'uniforme atchétypal Jäger: veste et pantalon gris brochet avec parements vert foncé et une Kaskett réglementaire alors qu'il repressurise la bouteille d'un Windbüchse Giradoni à air calibre 12,8mm 1780. **E2** Uhlan Degelmann de 1792 qui porte le premier uniforme des Uhlans avec la traditionnelle Chapka polonnaise jaune avec des plumes jaunes et noires. Les officiers portaient de longues bottes polonaises en cuir et les hommes des bottes Czisman. Il porte un sabre hussard de 1772. **E3** Tireurs d'élite croatiens-slavoniens. Ils portent le Klobuk sans visière. **E4** Officier du Wurmser Freikorps. Le Klobuk de cet officier comporte une visière arrière relevée et des anneaux d'argent qui désignent son rang, ainsi qu'une canne Spanish Reed avec pommeau en os.

F1 Volontaire de Vienne 1796. Ces volontaires portaient un corsehut noir pour l'infanterie et un tricorne pour les officiers, bordé de galon jaune/or avec plumes noires et jaunes. Ils portaient de courtes bottes de hussard ou des bottes civiles et un sabre d'infanterie. **F2** Officier Jäger Volontaire des Marchands de Vienne en 1800 armé d'un Stutzen de 1779 et d'une corne à poudre sur un cordon à glands verts. Ils portaient une seule épaulette, bordée d'or. **F3** Sous-officier en 1809 du 1er Bataillon de Volontaires de Vienne qui porte une veste gris foncé de coupe infanterie 1798 avec parements rouges sur les revers de manchettes pointus et écussons (Paroli) sur le col. Armé d'un sabre 1802 de sous-officier, il porte l'étendard modèle 1806.

G1 Officier du Landwehr carinthien qui porte un haut de forme au lieu du bicorne utilisé dans d'autres régions. A part cela, cet officier porte un uniforme d'Autriche intérieure standard avec veste verte à double boutonnage. L'épée d'officier avec monture en fer dans un fourreau noir est rattachée à une ceinture laquée noir. **G2** Tambour du Landwehr styrien. Le landwehr d'Autriche intérieure avait des tambours en bois. Un petit chapeau en feutre vert était courant dans les troupes styriennes. Derrière lui se trouve le drapeau du 1er Bataillon Graz. **G3** Landwehr de basse Autriche qui porte un manteau gris cendre ou moucheté jusqu'au genou, flottant pour pouvoir le porter par dessus des vêtements civils en hiver et qui ressemble au pardessus Line. Les petites boîtes à cartouches contiennent 36 salves ainsi que des sacs à pain en toile et un paquetage ou un sac de grosse toile.Le mousquet est une variation introduite en 1774 du modèle 1748.

H1 Soldat d'infanterie légère italienne 1814. Composés de déserteurs, les italiens copièrent l'uniforme allemand de l'infanterie légèr : une veste bleu ciel coupée selon le modèle allemand 1808. Il porte une carabine et baïonnette 1807. **H2** Landwehrman 1813 qui porte l'uniforme officiel avec son badge en cuivre en forme de coeur, comme le Landwehr de basse Autriche de 1809 et est armé d'un mousquet de modèle 1798 laqué noir. **H3** Cosaque Volontaire 1809/13 de Galicie. Le Kolpack carré en fourrure est décoré avec un sac de la couleur des parements, tout comme la ceinture. Ils manquaient d'armes et donc on voit seulement un pistolet de cavalerie 1770. **H4** Officier d'Insurrection. Les parements jaunes l'identifient comme étant un officier d'un Komitat au dessus du Danube.

Farbtafeln

A1 2. Regiment der Grenzer-Scharfschützen in der nach 1798 offiziellen Uniform mit dem *Klobuk* aus Filz. Die Bewaffnung besteht aus einem *Doppelstutz* des 1795er Modells und einem Füsilier-Säbel des 1784er Modells. **A2** Infanterist des 7. Grenzer-Regiments in der vor 1798 offiziellen Uniform, dem 1765er Infanterie-Säbel mit geradem Querstück und einer 1784er Muskete. **A3** Karlstadt-Grenzer (4. Regiment) beim Grenzdienst. Er hat ein 1774er *Commissgewehr* bei sich, einen Balkan-Gürtel aus braunem Leder, einen *Handshar* ohne Querstück und *Opanken*-Schuhe sowie einen Rucksack.

B1 Flußschiffer der Tschaikisten mit einer Tschaikisten-Muskete des 1764er Modells mit den charakteristischen Sägezähnen. Hinter ihm ist die rot-weiß-rot gestreifte Flagge der österreichischen Marine, Modell 1787, gehißt. **B2** Hauptmann der Tschaikisten aus der Frühzeit im vorne abgeflachten Dreispitz und mit den überkniehohen Stiefeln. Er trägt einen spanischen Rohrstock mit einem kurzen Gurt mit Goldquaste und einem runden Knauf bei sich. Bis 1811 war es den Offizieren gestattet, ganz nach Wunsch jegliche Art von Schwert zu tragen. **B3** Seressaner-Späher. Seine Uniform gleicht der des Wurmser Freikorps mit dem breiten Balkan-Waffengürtel, in dem zwei *Handshars* mit dem charakteristischen Balkan-Schaft und eine alte türkische Pistole stecken. **B4** Tschaikisten in späteren Kriegen trugen den Tartaken-Tschako mit dem Anker der Pontonbrückenbauer. Die abgebildete Figur ist mit einer Tschaikisten-Muskete Modell 1768 bewaffnet.

C1 Artillerist der Grenzer im 19. Jahrhundert. Vor ihm auf der Feuerstelle steht der Eisenkochtopf des Modells 1807 mit separatem Deckel. **C2** Grenzer 1813 mit einer vereinfachten Version der 1811er Waffe mit einer Scheide aus schwarzem Leder. Außerdem hat er die Offizierspistole Modell 1809 bei sich, die in einem Halter aus braunem Leder steckt, und trägt den 1811er Offizierstschako. **C3** Infanterist der Grenzer, 1814, 13. Walachei-Illyrisches Regiment im Waffenrock des Modells 1808, bewaffnet mit der einfachen 1807er Holz- und Eisen-Version der Infanteriemuskete Modell 1798 mit dem verstärkten 1798er Verschluß. Der kleine Rucksack weist an der rechten Seite Schlaufen für drei Zeltstangen auf.

D1 Legion des Erzherzogs Karl in den 90er Jahren des 18. Jahrhunderts. Dieser Legionär trägt einen Helm mit einer Spitze und einer Roßhaarquaste, die rückwärtig in etwa mit dem Nacken abschließt. Er hat ein 1779er Gewehr bei sich. **D2** ACL-Offizier (Brixen-Bataillon), 1800. Dieser Offizier ist mit einer 1798er Kavalleriepistole bewaffnet. **D3** Lernbataillon mit der Flagge des Leib-Bataillons mit den charakteristischen rot-weißen Epauletten an der Jacke im deutschen Schnitt des Modells 1798 und den Verzierungen im ungarischen Stil. Bei der Waffe handelt es sich um einen Infanteriesäbel des Modells 1784. **D4** Unteroffizier im 2. Mährischen Freiwilligen-Bataillon, 1809. Der Dienstgrad ist durch den Goldwinkel an der Manschette und die Kette am Tschako erkenntlich. Er ist mit einem eisenbeschlagenen 1802er Grenadier-/Unteroffiziers-Säbel mit einem normalem Portepee ausgestattet.

E1 Tiroler Scharfschütze 1792 in der archetypischen Uniform der Jäger: hechtgraue Jacke und (dunkel-) grasgrün eingefaßte Hosen mit einem standardmäßigen *Kaskett* beim Laden einer 12,8mm Kaliber Giradoni-*Windbüchse*, Modell 1780. **E2** Degelmann-Ulan 1792 in der frühen Ulanen-Uniform mit der traditionellen, quadratischen, gelben polnischen *Czapka* mit einem gelb-schwarzen Federbusch. Die Offiziere trugen lange polnische Lederstiefel, die Mannschaften hatten *Czisman*-Stiefel. Die abgebildete Figur hat einen 1772er Husaren-Säbel. **E3** Kroatisch-slowakische Scharfschützen. Sie tragen den schirmlosen *Klobuk*. **E4** Offizier des Wurmser Freikorps. Der *Klobuk* dieses Offiziers hat einen rückwärtig aufgeklappten Schirm, und die silberfarbenen Ringe sowie der spanische Rohrstock mit Knochenknauf dienen als Dienstgradabzeichen.

F1 Wiener Freiwilliger, 1796. Diese Freiwilligen hatten bei der Infanterie einen schwarzen *Corsehut*, die Offiziere trugen einen Dreispitz, der mit gelber/goldener Litze eingefaßt war und einen schwarz-gelben Federbusch aufwies. Man trug kurze Husaren- beziehungsweise Zivilstenstiefel sowie einen Infanterie-Säbel. **F2** Offizier bei den Freiwilligen-Jägern der Wiener Kaufleute, 1800. Er ist mit einem 1779er *Stutzen* bewaffnet, das Pulverhorn hängt an einer Wollkordel mit grüner Quaste. Man trug nur eine Epaulette, die goldfarben eingefaßt war.
F3 Unteroffizier des 1. Bataillons der Wiener Freiwilligen, 1809, in einer dunkelgrauen Jacke im 1798er Schnitt der Infanterie, an den spitz zulaufenden Manschetten und an den Kragenspiegeln (*Paroli*) befinden sich rote Blenden. Er ist mit einem Unteroffizierssäbel des Modells 1802 bewaffnet und hält die Standarte des 1806er Modells.

G1 Kärntnerischer Landwehr-Offizier. Er trägt einen Zylinder anstatt des Zweispitzes, der in anderen Bezirken üblich war. Ansonsten ist er in der standardmäßigen Uniform des inneren Österreichs mit der grünen, zweireihigen Jacke gekleidet. Das eisenbeschlagene Offiziersschwert in einer schwarzen Scheide ist an einem schwarzen Lackgürtel befestigt.
G2 Steiermärkischer Landwehr-Trommler. Die Landwehr im mittleren Österreich hatte Trommeln aus Holz. Unter den steiermärkischen Truppen war ein niedriger, grüner Filzhut gang und gäbe. Hinter der abgebildeten Figur ist die Flagge des 1. Grazer Bataillons gehißt. **G3** Angehöriger der niederösterreichischen Landwehr in einem knielangen, aschgrauen beziehungsweise grau gesprenkelten, weit geschnittenen Mantel, den man im Winter über der Zivilkleidung tragen konnte. Dem Aussehen nach glich der Mantel dem der Soldaten. Die kleinen Patronentaschen mit Platz für 36 Runden, Brotbeutel aus Segeltuch und Rucksack beziehungsweise Beutel aus rauhem Sackstoff. Bei der Muskete handelt es sich um eine alte 1774er Abwandlung des 1748er Modells.

H1 Soldat der italienischen leichten Infanterie, 1814. Die italienische Infanterie war aus Deserteuren zusammengestellt worden und kopierte die Uniform der deutschen leichten Infanterie mit der himmelblauen Jacke im deutschen Stil des 1808er Modells. Die abgebildete Figur hat einen 1807er Karabiner bei sich und ein Bajonett. **H2** Angehöriger der Landwehr, 1813, in der offiziellen Uniform mit dem herzförmigen Messingabzeichen, wie bei der 1809er Landwehr Niederösterreichs. Er ist mit einer schwarz lackierten Muskete des 1798er Modells bewaffnet. **H3** Galizischer Freiwilligen-Kosak, 1809/13. Der viereckige Pelz-*Kopák* ist wie der geknotete Leibriemen in der Blendenfarbe verziert. Es herrschte großer Mangel an Waffen, daher ist lediglich eine 1770er Kavalleriepistole abgebildet. **H4** Aufständischer Offizier. Die gelben Blenden weisen ihn als einen Offizier eines Komitats oberhalb der Donau aus.

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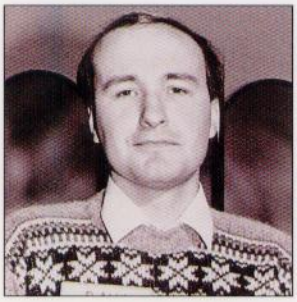

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Avec annotations en francais sur les planches en couleur
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